Board of Trade Journal

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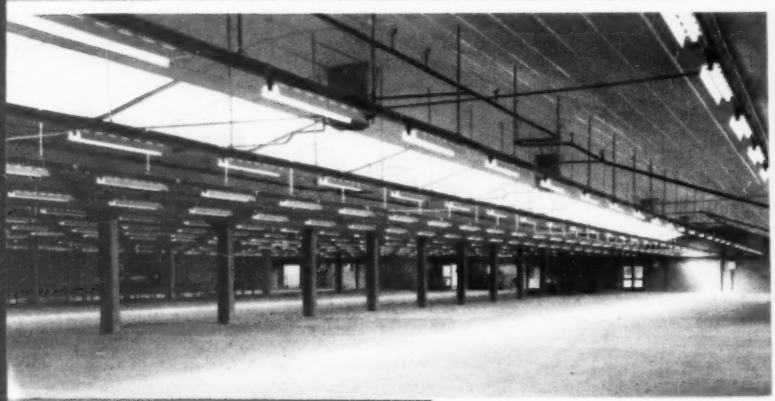

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Nigeria Offers Splendid Opportunities But Fierce Competition

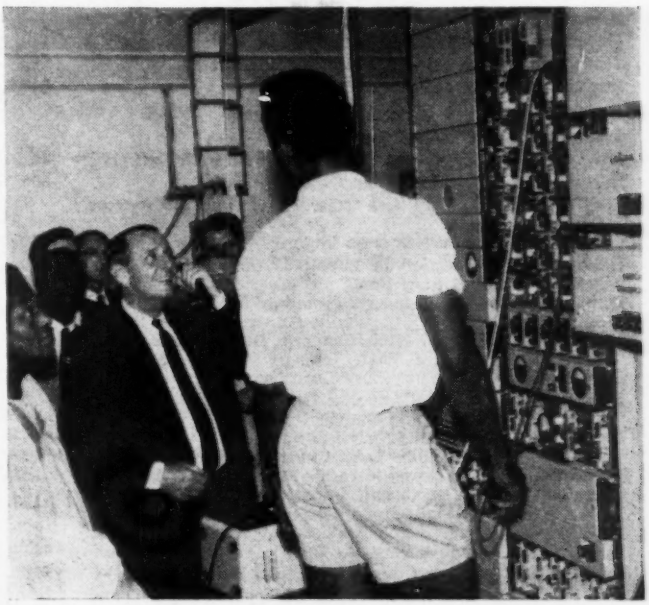
The following article, prepared in the British Trade Commission Office at Lagos, shows how British business can seize the opportunities presented by Nigeria's new Six Year Plan.

THE DECADE 1950 to 1960 saw the establishment of new secondary industries in Nigeria. This development was not accompanied by any fall in total imports: on the contrary, they more than trebled from £62 million in 1950 to £220 million in 1961. What was affected was the pattern: a swing away from traditional consumer lines was accompanied by a sharp rise in consumer durables and capital goods.

The change in the pattern of imports during the 1950-60 decade was matched by developments in the economic fabric of Nigeria. In 1950, communications were poor, imports limited in variety (in 1951 textiles formed 29 per cent. of all imports), exports small by to-day's standards, and farming methods relatively primitive. But things were beginning to change – a network of roads was spreading over the countryside tapping new growing areas of primary products and providing new and wider markets for merchandise; tastes were becoming more discriminating; and demand for goods more varied. For some years, prices for Nigerian produce, particularly cocoa, were high; and farmers, forming 70 per cent. of the employed population, were relatively well off. New methods of farming and the growth of small businesses and industry provided further evidence of a new spirit abroad. After the expenditure of many millions of pounds, oil was exported from Nigeria for the first time in 1958.

The six-year National Development Plan, launched this year will accelerate the change towards importing the more sophisticated categories of goods. A wide range of trading opportunities will be opened up to British businessmen; but fierce competition must be expected. A Nigerian Economic Mission toured the world last year and was followed by trade missions to Nigeria from the United States, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The biggest international fair ever to be held in Nigeria will be opened in October 1962 with the theme 'Nigeria trades with the World'. Over 30 countries including Britain, will participate.

Although her percentage of Nigeria's growing import trade has fallen during the past decade, Britain remains Nigeria's chief trading partner, supplying very nearly 40 per cent. of her total imports.



A bank of relays being demonstrated to the British High Commissioner at a recent visit to the Telecommunications Training Centre at Oshodi.

The National Development Plan (1962-68)

By early 1960 it was obvious that a new country was emerging, a state of affairs that was underlined by the achievement of independence later in the year. 1961 saw the preparation of the Six Year National Development Plan (1962-68). The Plan aims at an overall growth in the economy of 4 per cent. per annum, and an expenditure of £600/£700 million in the public sector and £400/£450 million in the private. The opportunities offered by the Plan itself are tremendous - they will be mainly in the form of mechanical and electrical equipment, building materials and contractors' plant. And perhaps even more important opportunities will arise indirectly from the general development of the Nigerian economy, with the growth of industry, modern farming and the demand for sophisticated consumer goods.

The Plan lays particular emphasis on production and increased productivity. As might be expected, therefore, the bulk of the effort is to go on agriculture and industry.

Agriculture

Farm settlements, plantations, improved extension services, special areas for reclamation and development, and research form the basis of the agricultural sector, where £90 million is to be spent. Improved methods, including use of fertilizers and insecticides, will take up substantial sums, while mechanization, animal husbandry and irrigation (in the North) are also to receive considerable attention.

Industry

£85 million will be spent on industry. Only part of this will be for direct investment. Considerable sums will go on industrial sites, a Development Bank and credit institutions. The most important projects are iron and steel works (£30 million), an oil refinery (£12 million), cotton mills, tanneries, plants for jute fibre and cocoa processing; flour milling, oilseed milling, sugar milling, alcohol and yeast production, breweries; and the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals, plastic articles, ceramics, particle board, paper, glass, tyres and cement.

There are also plans for galvanized corrugated iron fabrication, aluminium rolling and vehicle assembly. The list includes a host of small secondarary industries. In all these cases, it is proposed that the industries will be established by the Government and private industry working together. There will be other major industries whose establishment will be left entirely to private firms.

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Front Cover Photograph

Integral Plastics Limited, of Bagshot, Surrey, have designed and built what is believed to be the first roof dome of significant size in glass fibre reinforced plastics. The dome has a diameter of 50 feet, and is 8 ft. 6 in. high. This photograph was taken after the trial erection of the dome, which is now being shipped in sections to Nigeria for the building of the Precincts Club Restaurant in Ibadan

Nigeria Offers Opportunities But Competition (*Continued*)

Electricity

Electricity will take over £100 million, nearly £70 million of which will be for the Niger Dam at Kainji - a multi-purpose project, for flood control, fishing and irrigation, in addition to its main purpose of producing electricity: by 1968 it is hoped that four 70 m.w. generating sets will be installed. At the same time new power stations based on natural gas as well as oil and coal will be built; and transmission lines linking the big towns of Nigeria from North to South and East to West will provide the country with a national grid.

Transport

Transport will take £140 million - railways, ports, ships and roads. The tremendous road building programme in the 1950s provided the southern part of the country with reasonable service; but the vast spaces of the North require still further effort.

Telecommunications

Telecommunications are to get £28·5 million to help keep Nigeria's telephone system abreast of the rest of development.

Water Supplies

Water supplies will cost £25 million. The main effort will be in Western Nigeria.

Education

Higher and technical education are considered to be of major importance: about £15/20 million is to be spent on universities and teacher training colleges, and £10 million on technical training and education.

Social Overheads

Other social services (health, housing, welfare, etc.,) not regarded as productive in the short run, have been allocated only 10 per cent. of total expenditure, although one or two notable hospital and housing schemes are included.

General Administration

General administration takes only a small percentage (8 per cent.) although, with a growing army and navy and an air force just in the making, there are some worthwhile export opportunities for British firms in this sector.

PROBLEMS

The Planners have three main problems:

(1) finance,
(2) balance of payments,
(3) inflation.

Financing the Plan

It is hoped to finance the net £600 million of the public sector plan (i.e. excluding the £60/£70 million contribution from the nationalized industries) half from internal resources and half from external loans. Much depends on the level of support from other countries and from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: a good response would undoubtedly strengthen confidence in the Plan at home and facilitate schemes to mobilise internal savings. Britain, which last year announced a gift of £5 million for educational development in Nigeria and which is giving technical assistance to the extent of over £½ million a year, has recently offered a loan of £10 million for the purchase of British equipment during the first two years of the Plan. The United States has offered aid totalling £80 million over five years; and Western Germany has offered aid of some £9 million.

Cocoa, palm produce, groundnuts and cotton earn the Government a handsome export tax and provide Regional Marketing Boards with their main source of capital revenue. In the past very considerable surpluses were accumulated; but these have been spent on developments over the past few years and coffers need replenishing. Just when increased revenue is wanted, falling world prices have resulted in Marketing Board losses; but these have probably been eliminated in most cases by the recent reductions in producers' prices.

Balance of Payments

The fall in produce prices on world markets, coupled with a rise in manufactured imports, has had repercussions on the balance of payments. Over the past three years, domestic export earnings have

Nigeria Offers Opportunities But Competition (*Continued*)

A view of the new Lagos that is rapidly encroaching on the old, looking down Broad Street from Tinubu Square. The Central Bank building is on the left.

risen from £160 million in 1959 to only £170 million in 1961, despite increased tonnages, while imports have risen from £179 million to £220 million. The following cocoa export figures illustrate the fact that, despite very considerable increased tonnages, export earnings improved little over the last few years of the 1950s and have declined between 1959 and 1961:—

	1955		1957		1959		1960		1961	
	Tons	£'000	Tons	£'000	Tons	£'000	Tons	£'000	Tons	£'000
Cocoa	85,000	26,187	135,000	26,036	143,000	38,289	154,000	35,057	184,000	33,746

The Nigerian Government are well aware of the situation and are active in various directions - producers' alliances; price stabilization schemes; search for new markets, particularly in Eastern Europe; diversification of agricultural; and increased industry, especially factories based on agriculture products and natural resources. They are expecting a large contribution from their own resources to come from oil where annual earnings have increased from nearly £5 million to about £12 million between 1960 and 1961. In due course, oil may replace cocoa, groundnuts and palm produce as Nigeria's biggest single earner of foreign exchange.

The Nigerian Government hope that the balance of payments position during the operation of the Plan will be restored partly by the £300 million external aid already mentioned and partly by £200 million external private investment. Although the latter figure calls for a steep increase over the existing rate of capital flowing into Nigeria, the Nigerian Government consider it a feasible target. A new Exchange Control Act has recently been passed; but the Government intend it as a 'fire extinguisher', only to be used in exceptional circumstances. As long as things are normal, the Government intend to operate their 'open economy' policy with a minimum of control.

Inflation

Inflation is the third, and possibly most serious, problem. The Planners have calculated that, with a 1 per cent. per annum price rise in both private and government consumption and ½ per cent. per annum in gross fixed investment, the balance of payments gap over the six years would be £860 million, not £500 million. This coupled with the time lag between development expenditure and productive results could lead to an increase in inflationary forces, The round of import duty increases in the recent Budget, intended partly to raise revenue and partly for balance of payments reasons has already, provided an initial impetus to rising prices. However, lower producer prices have resulted in less money in the pockets of the farmers, the great majority of the population; and lower farm incomes have been reflected in a levelling off in economic activity since the middle of last year. Wholesale and retail merchants have been badly hit, especially as the confidence bred in 1959 and 1960 led to a widespread expansion of stocks. The latter part of 1961 also saw a general falling off in the rate of increase in bank advances and money circulation (although December proved an exception) and in government expenditure. Only the construction industry appeared to have been little affected, and even there it seems that a reduced amount of new work had been commissioned. The present recession should provide a cushion against inflation in the early stages of the Plan; but if money flows in from abroad as planned, the problem could soon be active again. The Central Bank may then be called upon to use its recently acquired weapons of credit and interest rate control.

Trends in Nigeria's Import Trade

Up to the middle of the 1950s, merchandise imported into Nigeria was limited to a few traditional items, the most important of which were textiles, vehicles, oil and petrol, corrugated iron, cement, stock fish, flour and sugar. Britain, pre-eminent in the early 1950s, lost ground in some of those fields, and low cost producers from the East, primarily Japan, made their presence felt first in the texiles market and later in corrugated iron. At the same time, the Germans and French made inroads in the vehicle market, and both Germans and Japanese in hand tools. As consumer tastes became more sophisticated new opportunities appeared with radios, office machinery, household appliances, motor cycles, etc., but we lost ground to Germany and Netherlands in office machinery from 58 per cent. of the market in 1960 to 53 per cent. in 1961. Sugar too presents a problem where first French, and now Czechoslovakian, sugar threatens to under-cut our product. Much of the cement market traditionally a British preserve, seems likely to go to Poland, Israel and Egypt, all low cost producers.

In all, Britain's share of the Nigerian market has dropped from around 50 per cent. in the early 1950s to 42·9 per cent. in 1960 and 38·8 per cent. in 1961. It is true that up to 1960 Britain was increasing her exports to Nigeria, but at a slower pace than the rapid increase in Nigeria's total imports; and in 1961, for the first time in many years, not only did the percentage fall, but the absolute figure compared with 1960 fell from just over £90 million to £85 million.

Reasons for Britain's relative decline

Until a few years ago, British exporters benefited from the discriminatory import restriction in Nigeria against the dollar area, Japan and what are now the E.E.C. countries. It is not surprising, therefore, that the rate of growth of imports from these countries should have exceeded that shown by Britain. A decade ago, Britain supplied as much of Nigeria's imports as the rest of the world put together. We could hardly expect to hold this position in a rapidly growing market.

Certain areas of the market have become closed to British exporters for the simple reason that the goods can be produced far more cheaply in the Orient or Eastern Europe. Chinese screws, Japanese galvanized corrugated iron sheets and certain Japanese textiles are cases in point. All these items however are, or soon will be, manufactured in Nigeria.

There is more cause for concern in those areas where British exporters and manufacturers could be competing on equal terms with their opposite numbers in Germany, France, Italy and other Continental countries. Radios provide an example where we have slipped to the advantage of Germans, Japanese and Dutch: between 1960 and 1961 our percentage of the market fell from 28·1 per cent. to 22 per cent. while the Dutch improved their position.

The individual performances of British manufacturers in the export field vary. While the best can match up to, and often surpass, anything

Nigeria Offers Opportunities But Competition (*Continued*)

their international competitors can do, there is a minority about whom complaints are made: delays in answering correspondence, slackness about delivery dates, indifference in the face of complaints, and lack of guidance or assistance to their agents. The picture, however, is by no means one of unrelieved loss. Pharmaceuticals and paints have been successful fields where Britain has maintained over 80 per cent. of the market in each case in the face of stern competition on rising markets. Other instances could be given: for example, our beer exports rose from 42·5 per cent. in 1960 to 47·5 per cent. in 1961.

British exporters have many advantages in the Nigerian market. English is the commercial language; many Nigerians are used to British equipment and methods; units of measurement follow the Imperial system; British Standards specifications are widely used; and the currency is based on sterling.

Many British firms send out a regular stream of representatives to Nigeria, but they tend to arrive during one short season - December to March. Often, senior government officials are called upon to see one visiting businessman after another, and naturally their enthusiasm wanes. Another point that needs watching is that of relating the status of the representative to the importance of the business in hand - something on which the Nigerians place great value and which is watched meticulously by some of our Continental competitors.

The Challenge of the New Conditions

Consumer goods

As the Plan develops certain consumer and minor capital goods will be demanded in increasing quantities - household articles, electrical appliances, tinned foodstuffs, office furniture. office machinery, etc. In these lines, prices must obviously be right. Nigerians have definite likes and dislikes with regard to presentation, and great attention should also be paid to colour, labels and styling. Packing, too, is important - a few firms seem to think the tropics are no different from temperate zones: our Continental competitors are often very thorough in this, as also in tropicalizing radio and electrical equipment. Finally, the exporter should have a good agent, and with him give due heed to publicity in the various media available, ranging from loud speaker vans in villages to radio and T.V. spots: newspaper space, posters and cinema slides could also pay dividends. There are firms specializing in advertising and public relations work.

Vehicles

Cars and commercial vehicles present a special problem, and between 1960 and 1961 the British share of the private car market fell from about 41 per cent. to about 34 per cent. Some British firms and their agents are energetic and do all that can be expected of them - as a result Britain topped the lists on the commercial vehicle sales last year. But the same cannot be said for all our makes, and on passenger cars our performance was less favourable as the percentages demonstrate. With energy and drive, however, British car manufacturers can re-assert themselves in this most important and growing market.

Capital Goods

The capital goods field opens many new and exciting possibilities. Factory machinery will in many cases be determined by the investing firms, but there have been notable cases of sales of machinery by plant manufacturers with no thoughts of investing. For instance, a German firm is recently reported to have concluded the sale of complete equipment for a ceramics works; another German firm is said to have sold equipment for a brewery; and so on. These sales have been made by representatives visiting Nigeria and making a point of seeing Regional officials to ascertain what plans they have in mind. Such trade opportunites are, of course, reported to industry by this office through the Board of Trade in London. Agricultural expenditure will mean tractors, implements, fertilizers and insecticides in increasing quantities; and bulldozers and kindred machines will be needed for clearing the bush in plantation, farm settlement and backward area development schemes. Electrical equipment will be needed for the numerous power stations and national grid: telecommunications equipment for the modernizing and linking up of Nigeria's telephone system on a nationwide basis; locomotives, rolling stock, rails and ancillary equipment for the railways; launches, river craft and fishing; big ships; but above all contractors' plant and building materials for roads, bridges, building and big schemes - the Niger Dam, the second Lagos Bridge, etc. In all these fields, Nigeria will offer splendid opportunities but fierce competition. British firms interested should send someone to assess the situation on the spot, to talk to officials and Ministers. Half-hearted efforts will be of no avail; but where firms are prepared to send their top men out, make an initial impact and back their words with action, they are likely to see results.

The Nigerian Trade Fair

One important way in which British firms, particularly capital goods manufacturers, can bring their products before the notice of Government and the public is to take advantage of the Nigerian Trade Fair to be held in Lagos from October 27 to November 18. The previous Fair, held on the occasion of Independence two years ago, was a great success; and it is confidently expected that this one will be even more so. Many British and foreign firms have already indicated their intentions of participating. Details are available at the Board of Trade.

Trade Opportunities

It should be appreciated that the Plan is at this stage in outline only: details of the programmes have yet to be worked out. This Office will, of course, be reporting invitations to tender and specific trade opportunities at all levels, particularly new factory proposals, as the occasions arise; and this information will be made known by the Board of Trade in time to give interested British firms an opportunity to move in. But where large development schemes are concerned, particularly those to do with electricity, transport and telecommunications, British firms should not wait until they see information published by the Board of Trade. For big projects firms should, as we have already pointed out, send their representatives to Nigeria now to make contacts, assess problems, formulate their policy and make their general proposals known to Ministers and officials at an early stage.

Copies of the National Development Plan, which will present in a co-ordinated form the Development Programmes of the Federal Government and the three Regional Governments, are expected to be

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Mr. Macpherson Opens New Industrial Estate in Lancashire

LOCAL AUTHORITIES in Lancashire, working together with the Chambers of Commerce and the trade unions in the Lancashire and Merseyside Industrial Development Association, have done a great deal to help themselves to solve their industrial problems.

This was pointed out by Mr. Niall Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade, in his speech at the opening ceremony of the Ditton Industrial Estate at Widnes on July 5.

Mr. Macpherson said that room for expansion had been provided for when the estate was purchased a decade ago by the Borough of Widnes: 'Now,' he said, 'we see the wisdom of that purchase. New enterprises are being attracted to the site. Firms already established in the area are expanding here.

'The new factories on this estate will provide work for both men and women. Two of them will provide a large number of jobs, mainly for women. They are to produce raincoats and potato crisps. The other factories are extensions of two of your own major companies. These firms were directly encouraged by the Government to come here.'

The Board of Trade were working for a better distribution of industry in the country as a whole and in carrying out any task there must be priorities.

'Our first priority is and must be to try to steer suitable industries to the areas of greatest need – those where unemployment is, or is expected to be, high and persistent and where there are few jobs in prospect. Mr. Macpherson said, 'but not all industry is suitable for such areas; not all industry can be steered to development districts; and if an industrialist says he would rather not embark on his venture or his expansion at all than go to a development district, nobody has or should have the power to compel him to do so, except in times of national emergency.

'But we do refuse to allow industry to set up or expand in the areas of great labour shortage, such as the Midlands, London and the South East. Some of it is willing to come to areas like Merseyside.

'There is also a good deal of industry already in the area that wants to develop on Merseyside, and cannot either go to a development district or find a site in the Merseyside Development District.

'These are the kinds of projects that the Board of Trade encourages to come to Widnes and places like Widnes, particularly if they have some natural link with the area.'

Nigeria Offers Opportunites But Competition *(Continued)*

available about the end of July. In the meantime, a copy of each of the four separate Development Programmes is available for inspection in the Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Room 620, Lacon House. Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 4411, Ext. 709), and as from July 23 in Room E 19, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel.: City 5757, Ext. 426).

Some Recent Opportunities for Exports to Nigeria

Cosmetics	(Ref. E.S.B. 15049/62)
Hospital equipment	(Ref. E.S.B. 15885/62)
Flat-bottom boats	(Ref. E.S.B. 15044/62)
Hospital project	(Ref. E.S.B. 12357/62)
Galvanised buckets	(Ref. E.S.B. 8676/62)
Dairy plant machinery, powdered milk, bottles	(Ref. E.S.B. 18938/62)

Further details may be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, London, W.C.1 (address as above)

Parliamentary Secretary Sees Deputation from Merthyr Tydfil

MR. NIALL MACPHERSON, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, received a deputation from the county borough of Merthyr Tydfil on Monday. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. S. O. Davies, M.P., said that they were concerned over the future employment situation in Merthyr, in view of the forthcoming closures of the B.S.A. works and the I.C.I. plant at Dowlais. They pointed out the availability both of skilled and of adaptable unskilled labour for new industrial developments, and asked the Board of Trade to agree to accept new applications for assistance under the Local Employment Act, 1960.

The Parliamentary Secretary said that the Board of Trade appreciated the local concern over these closures, and they would do all they could to relet the B.S.A. factory when this became vacant. The Board would give further consideration to the question of accepting new applications for financial assistance under the Local Employment Act, for new projects in Merthyr, and they would certainly keep a careful watch on the situation.

Textile Firms Study Export Aids

REPRESENTATIVES from member firms of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation visited the headquarters of the Central Office of Information in London on July 3 to study the working of the Government Information Services. Their particular interest was the Overseas Information Services, which reach many millions of people in most parts of the world and are readily available free of charge to industry.

These services comprise editorial material helping to promote British prestige and contains a large proportion of news stories illustrating industry, science and technology. COI material is produced in the form of television and cinema films, press stories and features, photographs, recorded tapes and scripts for radio stations, pamphlets and booklets.

The material is distributed overseas, both to mass media such as the press, radio and television and directly to the public, by information officers at posts staffed by the Foreign Office, Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office. The Board of Trade has an important advisory role in this work.

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Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

Middle East Association's First Year

AS REPORTED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 2, 1961, September 1, 1961, and February 2 this year, the Middle East Association was set up about a year ago by a number of British firms as a non-Governmental, non-profit-making and entirely non-political body, with the object of fostering closer commercial relations between the peoples of this country and the Middle East.

The first annual report by the chairman, Mr. R. M. Wynne-Edwards, confirms that the first year of its existence has been an extremely busy one for the Association. Preparatory work for the opening of the Association's headquarters at Bury House, Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.1, proceeded apace in 1961 and culminated in its official opening by the Foreign Secretary in January this year, since when the Association has set about fulfilling its aims and objects.

At the Association's first annual general meeting, held at Bury House on July 4, the chairman reviewed the recent activities of the Association and then gave an optimistic forecast of the potentialities of mutual trade between Britain and the Middle East.

Since its opening five months ago, Bury House has already received over 250 visitors, including more than 50 distinguished statesmen, businessmen and officials from Middle Eastern countries. Also the Governments of those countries have shown readiness to co-operate with the Association in promoting friendly and mutual trade relations: the Heads of their Diplomatic Missions in London have accepted honorary membership.

With the intention of making the Association's objectives known throughout the Middle East, the Trade Relations Officer, Mr. M. A. H. Reinhold, recently made a tour of the area, meeting local businessmen, Chambers of Commerce, Government officials and others and was met everywhere with a good reception.

Enthusiasm is also growing on the home front and membership by British firms has been increasing steadily since the Association was inaugurated. Members are encouraged to make use of Bury House for their own entertaining and those taking advantage of these facilities are reported to have been well satisfied.

The Association is in fact doing all it can to encourage British companies to take a greater interest in the Middle East and would welcome further inquiries from British firms about its facilities and activities.

Record Office Equipment Exports

OFFICE EQUIPMENT EXPORTS for May amounted to £3,725,196 (May 1961, £3,287,665) and provided the highest monthly total in the history of the industry. Main increases were in the sales of standard and electric typewriters and duplicating equipment.

Sales of office machinery to E.E.C. countries again showed a substantial increase over the same month last year – £727,163 compared with £559,886. Sales to EFTA countries were £296,346 compared with £242,698 for May 1961, while those to the Commonwealth rose to £780,862 compared with £689,822. Sales to other foreign countries dropped slightly to £1,046,255 (May 1961, £1,048,771).

Principal customers for the month were: Australia £373,198 (c.f. 1961 £307,681), United States £288,030 (c.f. 1961 £262,735), France £257,012 (c.f. 1961 £242,197).

These figures were announced at a luncheon at the Connaught Rooms, London, on July 5 given by the Business Equipment Trade Association at which the Earl de la Warr was guest of honour.

Rubber Stockpile Disposals

THE AVERAGE market price in June was less than 23½ pence a pound, so that only rubber at risk of deterioration could be sold in July up to the limit of 1,000 tons. It has been calculated that a minimum disposal rate of 700 tons a month must be maintained to prevent the build-up of an unmanageable stock of deteriorated rubber, and accordingly that quantity has been sold, for delivery as follows:

August	155 tons
September	285 tons
October	260 tons

Approximately 17,800 tons of rubber remain in the stockpile.

Reminder

Removal of Some Board of Trade Departments

AS WAS ANNOUNCED in last week's *Board of Trade Journal*, all the departments of the Board of Trade, at present located in Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, are removing to Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Telephone: City 5757), except for the Registry of Business Names at present in Lacon House which, as already announced, moved during the week-end of July 7-8 to the new Companies House, 55/71 City Road, London, E.C.1 (Telephone: Clerkenwell 9393). (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 25, 1962 (page 1122) and July 6 (page 5)).

To transfer to the new offices and at the same time maintain a service to the public, it is hoped to move the various departments from Lacon House to Hillgate House on the following dates but it is suggested that would-be callers may like to check by telephone first the location of the department they wish to contact.

June 30/July 1	Statistics Library.
July 2/4	Statistics Division.*
July 5/6	Bankruptcy and Companies Liquidation Department.
July 21/22	Export Services Branch.
July 23	Engineering Industries Division.*
July 29/30	Enemy Property Branch.

*The staff of these Divisions housed in the Board of Trade Headquarters Building at Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, is not affected by the move – only the staff from Lacon House will be transferred to Hillgate House.

The telegraphic address of the Export Services Branch and Statistics Division respectively will be:

EXSERBRA	London, E.C.4.
TRASTATIC	London, E.C.4.

The Telex number (25977) will be unchanged.

All mail and telegrams despatched up to and including July 19 should be addressed to Lacon House, and after that to Hillgate House.

Commonwealth Preference and Certificates of Origin

THE COMMISSIONERS of Customs and Excise have approved two new forms – Certificate of Origin D/COM Form 112 (Sale) for goods grown or produced, and Certificate of Origin E/COM Form 113 (Sale) for manufactured goods. These forms have been designed for use where the Commonwealth grower, producer, supplier or manufacturer of the goods is also the exporter.

The information required on these forms is esssentially the same as on Certificates of Origin D and E on Forms 119 (Sale) and 120 (Sale) respectively, but the separate exporters' certificate has been combined with that given by the grower, producer, supplier or manufacturer (as the case may be) to form one certificate. The new forms may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office and the usual agents.

Certificates of Origin D and E on Forms 119 (Sale) and 120 (Sale) respectively are still required in all cases where the exporter is not the grower, producer, supplier or manufacturer.

Note:
Certain goods are charged on importation into the United Kingdom with customs duty at reduced rates or admitted free of duty, provided that the goods are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been (i) consigned to the United Kingdom from the Commonwealth preference area, and (ii) grown, produced or manufactured in the Commonwealth preference area. It is in connection with (ii) (evidence of origin) that certificates of origin are required.

Gold and Convertible Currency Reserves in June 1962

THE gold and convertible currency reserves fell by £33 million to stand at £1,226 million on June 30, 1962. The major factor in this is that the United Kingdom's contribution to international assistance given to Canada resulted in a reduction of the reserves by £36 million.

Imports of Cotton Textiles and Yarns

IN NOTICE to Importers No. 1005, the Board of Trade gave details of the new licensing control over imports of cotton yarns and textiles from certain sources (see *Board of Trade Journal* of June 15, page 1327).

By Notice to Importers No. 1009, dated July 13, the Open General Import Licence dated May 2, 1962, has now been amended with effect from July 1, and the following change should be made in the Summary of Import Licensing Regulations published in Notice to Importers No. 1000:

On page 7 (reproducing Part I of the First Schedule to the Licence) the following entries should be substituted for those relating to manufactures and woven fabrics wholly or mainly of cotton:

'X . . . Cotton yarns, gauze and fabrics falling within tariff headings 55.05, 55.06, 55.07, 55.08 and 55.09, fabrics wholly or mainly of cotton falling within tariff heading 58.04 and textile articles wholly or mainly of cotton falling within tariff heading 62.02 of the Customs Tariff 1959 *other than*:—

Yarns originating in and consigned from India, Pakistan or Hong Kong.

Fabrics and textile articles originating in India, Pakistan or Hong Kong and consigned to the United Kingdom from the country in which they originated under the authority of the government of that country.

Manufactures wholly or mainly of woven cotton originating in or consigned from Formosa.

X . . . Manufactures wholly or mainly of woven cotton originating in or consigned from India, Pakistan or Hong Kong *other than*:

(*i*) *Carpets, mats or rugs*

(*ii*) *Shawls*

(*iii*) *Handloom products*

(*iv*) *Manufactures consigned to the United Kingdom from the country in which they originated under the authority of the Government of that country.*'

The Board regret that the details of the control contained in paragraph 1 of Notice to Importers No. 1005 omitted reference to 'fabrics wholly or mainly of cotton falling within tariff heading 58.04'. The necessary revision has been incorporated in the Open General Import Licence amendment No. 2 and in the amendment to the Summary of Regulations in the preceding paragraph.. The open individual licences granted to importers have also been amended by the circulation of a separate amendment notice to be attached to importers' licences. Any licence-holder who has not received such a notice should apply immediately to the Tariff and Import Policy Division of the Board of Trade for sufficient of these notices to cover all licences.

Imports of made-up goods from Hong Kong

As a result of the Open General Import Licence amendment contained in paragraph 2 above, importers of made-up goods from Hong Kong will be required to produce for purposes of customs clearance evidence that the goods in question have been authorized for export from Hong Kong. It has been agreed with H.M. Customs and with the Hong Kong authorities that until further notice form E.120 (Sale), endorsed by the Hong Kong authorities, which is already produced to H.M. Customs by importers for Commonwealth preference purposes, will also suffice for this purpose.

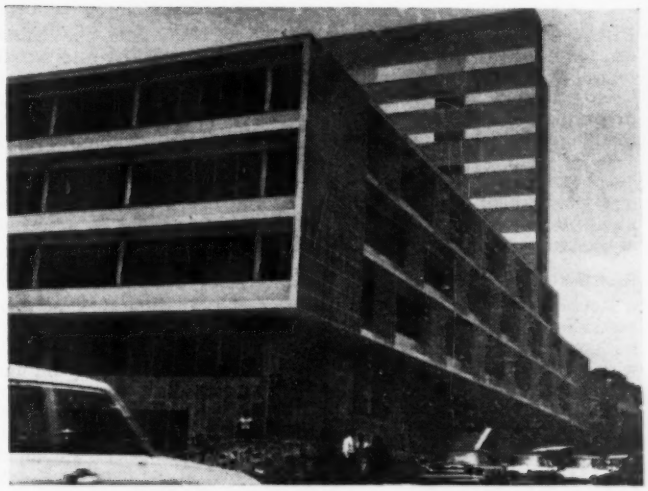
Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING title and issue of Business Monitor Production Series is now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Paper and Paper-making Materials for May, 1962.
(Production of paper and board in May was nearly 3 per cent. more than in May 1961: production of board was 8 per cent. more and production of paper slightly more.)

PROGRESS IN LIBERIA



President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia is on a State Visit to Britain this week and the considerable progress now taking place in Liberia is shown by this photograph of the new Treasury building in Monrovia, Liberia, the latest example of an impressive number of public buildings now going up in the capital. British paint manufacturers Blundell, Spence & Co. Ltd., who have been exporting to Liberia since 1958 supplied the finishes for the new Treasury building. It is estimated that the Liberian Government has an additional £23 million-£26½ million worth of construction currently under way or in the advanced planning stage. This includes the President's new Executive Mansion, the Capitol, Law Courts, Headquarters for the Liberian Information Service, and extensions to the Free Port of Monrovia, as well as construction outside the capital including a university and hospitals, schools and roads.

Nuclear Power Progress in 1961-2

THE EIGHTH Annual Report of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority was published on July 2. Chapter I of the report is devoted to a general survey of the Authority's operations during the year 1961/62. In this period the first reactors of the nuclear power stations at Bradwell and Berkeley achieved criticality and the construction of the advanced gas-cooled reactor at Windscale was completed.

The Authority have also embarked on a vigorous programme of research aimed at a reactor system which will be economically attractive to a wide range of shipping. This programme will be carried out in conjunction with industry. The net expenditure of the Authority in 1962/3 is estimated at £67,875,000 compared with £78,071,000 for 1961/62, a fall of over 13 per cent.

Progress on the advanced gas-cooled reactor supported the expectation that electricity generated from A.G.R. stations will be as cheap and later cheaper than, electricity generated from conventional stations in the United Kingdom. The Authority's commercial sales during the year realized over £20 million, with an additional £500,000 for consultancy services and royalties and the first two contracts with the Central Electricity Generating Board for fuel elements (for Bradwell and Berkeley) were signed in May, 1961.

A contract to supply fuel for the Latina nuclear power station in Italy was signed in December, 1961. Relations between the Authority and the corresponding organizations in other countries continued to expand during the year. In addition, the Authority played their full part in the work of international organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency. On March 5, 1962 H.M.'s Government applied formally to open negotiations with the object of acceding to the treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

Fall in Capital Expenditure in First Quarter Confirmed

FINAL ESTIMATES for the first quarter of 1962 confirm that the volume of capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries, seasonally adjusted at 1958 prices, was about 3 per cent. lower than in the previous quarter, continuing the decline first apparent in that quarter but at a considerably reduced rate. As may be seen from the figures in Table 1, this fall in expenditure was common to both sides of industry, with manufacturing expenditure some 2 per cent. lower (compared with 3 per cent. as estimated at the provisional stage one month ago) and expenditure by the distributive and service industries some 5 per cent. lower (instead of 4 per cent. as estimated at the provisional stage) than in the final quarter of last year.

Manufacturing Industry

Revised estimates for the first quarter of 1962 show that the total expenditure of manufacturing industry, at current prices, was £292 million, or some 4 per cent. more than in the same quarter of 1961, with expenditure on building work up 15 per cent. and on plant and machinery up 2 per cent. The volume of fixed capital expenditure by manufacturing industry (at 1958 prices, not seasonally adjusted) was £278 million, a little higher than in the first quarter of last year. The total seasonally adjusted volume figure (at 1958 prices) amounted to £293 million or about 2 per cent. less than in the final quarter of last year (when it was 9 per cent. lower than in the previous quarter).

The detailed figures shown in Table 3 show that the expenditure (at current prices) of most groups of manufacturing industries, other than the metal manufacturing and engineering groups, was slightly higher in the first quarter of this year than in the same quarter of last year. In allowance is made for seasonal factors, the first quarter expenditure of most of these industries (including especially the metals and engineering groups of industries) shows some fall from the level of expenditure in the fourth quarter of last year.

Distributive and Service Industries

Final estimates for the first quarter of 1962 show that the total capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries, at 1958 prices seasonally adjusted, was £189 million, a fall of 5 per cent. compared with the fourth quarter of last year. Expenditure on plant and machinery was about the same as in the fourth quarter of 1961 but expenditure on the two other types of asset (new building work and vehicles) was smaller.

Compared with the same quarter a year earlier, total expenditure at 1958 prices not seasonally adjusted, was 11 per cent. lower, mainly because of the large fall in expenditure on vehicles. The vehicles figures include expenditure on ships which was very much lower than a year ago, though not all the decrease is attributable to the fall in

Table 1. Industry's Fixed Capital Expenditure at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

	Manufacturing Industry (b)	Distributive and Service Industries (c)	Total
1957	961	653	1,614
1958	922	699	1,621
1959	867	795	1,662
1960	1,024	879	1,903
1961	1,229	849	2,078
1957 1st quarter	248	161	409
2nd quarter	246	156	402
3rd quarter	234	174	408
4th quarter	233	162	395
1958 1st quarter	233	181	414
2nd quarter	233	165	398
3rd quarter	232	177	409
4th quarter	224	176	400
1959 1st quarter	213	173	386
2nd quarter	214	206	420
3rd quarter	215	198	413
4th quarter	225	218	443
1960 1st quarter	239	216	455
2nd quarter	245	223	468
3rd quarter	272	219	491
4th quarter	268	221	489
1961 1st quarter	290	213	503
2nd quarter	311	212	524
3rd quarter	329	225	554
4th quarter	299	199	498
1962 1st quarter	293	189	482

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 56 per cent. of total capital expenditure in 1960. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy and though some public expenditure is included, it is small; the figures are therefore very largely representative of the trend of expenditure by private industry and business.
For other footnotes, see end of article.

Table 2. Fixed Capital Expenditure at Average 1958 Prices, Not Seasonally Adjusted, Showing Percentage Changes Compared with Corresponding Periods a Year Earlier (a)

	Manufacturing Industry (b)								Distributive and Service Industries (c)							
	Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total		Building work		Vehicles		Plant and machinery		Total	
	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change	£ million	% Change
1957	272·6	N/C	45·4	— 8	643·0	+ 6	961·0	+ 4	192	+ 3	306	+ 7	155	+15	653	+ 7
1958	246·9	— 9	52·4	+15	622·6	— 3	921·9	— 4	202	+ 5	326	+ 6	171	+10	699	+ 7
1959	223·1	—10	56·9	+ 9	586·5	— 6	866·5	— 6	234	+16	364	+12	197	+15	795	+14
1960	271·7	+22	75·3	+32	676·8	+15	1,023·8	+18	267	+14	401	+10	211	+ 7	897	+11
1961	350·8	+29	75·9	+ 1	802·0	+18	1,228·7	+20	267	N/C	369	— 8	213	+ 1	849	— 4
1958 1st quarter	56·0	—18	13·1	+54	152·4	— 4	221·5	— 6	52	N/C	84	+16	46	+20	182	+12
2nd quarter	63·6	— 2	13·9	+21	149·4	— 8	226·9	— 5	46	+ 2	77	+ 5	38	+19	161	+ 5
3rd quarter	60·7	— 9	12·9	+ 9	156·2	+ 2	229·8	— 1	50	+ 7	76	— 3	39	+ 2	165	+ 1
4th quarter	66·6	— 8	12·5	— 8	164·6	— 2	243·7	— 4	54	+16	89	+ 8	48	+ 3	191	+ 9
1959 1st quarter	49·0	—12	13·6	+ 4	139·0	— 9	201·6	— 9	55	+ 5	75	—11	45	— 2	175	— 4
2nd quarter	51·0	—20	15·2	+ 9	142·1	— 5	208·3	— 8	57	+24	97	+25	48	+27	202	+25
3rd quarter	52·9	—13	13·0	+ 1	146·6	— 6	212·5	— 8	55	+12	81	+ 8	47	+22	183	+12
4th quarter	70·2	+ 5	15·1	+21	158·8	— 4	244·1	N/C	67	+23	111	+25	57	+20	235	+23
1960 1st quarter	58·3	+19	17·0	+25	150·7	+ 8	226·0	+12	69	+25	98	+31	52	+16	219	+25
2nd quarter	61·8	+21	20·2	+33	156·2	+10	238·2	+14	66	+16	102	+ 6	49	+ 3	217	+ 8
3rd quarter	72·9	+38	18·3	+41	178·1	+21	269·3	+27	61	+10	91	+12	52	+ 9	204	+11
4th quarter	78·7	+12	19·8	+31	191·8	+21	290·3	+19	71	+ 7	110	— 1	58	+ 2	239	+ 2
1961 1st quarter	72·8	+25	19·6	+15	182·4	+21	274·8	+22	62	—10	99	+ 1	54	+ 4	215	— 2
2nd quarter	86·6	+41	21·6	+ 7	194·7	+25	302·9	+27	67	+ 1	89	—12	50	+ 2	206	— 5
3rd quarter	91·2	+25	18·6	+ 2	216·1	+21	325·9	+21	68	+12	92	+ 1	52	N/C	212	+ 4
4th quarter	100·2	+27	16·1	—19	208·8	+ 9	325·1	+12	70	— 1	89	—19	57	— 3	216	—10
1962 1st quarter	81·1	+11	17·3	—12	179·7	— 1	278·1	+ 1	67	+ 8	72	—27	53	— 1	192	—11

Industry's Capital Expenditure (*Continued*)

expenditure on ships. Expenditure on new building work was higher than a year ago while expenditure on plant and machinery was only slightly lower.

The industry analysis in Table 4 shows that, apart from retail distributors, expenditure by all the industry groups was lower than a year earlier. Expenditure by the shipping industry was about one third lower than the first quarter last year and that by wholesalers was about one quarter lower.

Table 3. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Manufacturing Industry at Current Prices (a) (b)

£ million

	Analysis by Industry Group											Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture		Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods	Vehicles		Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Paper, Printing and Publishing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries			
			Total	Iron and Steel		Total	Motor Vehicles							
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders													
	III	IV	V	Part of V	VI, VII and IX	VIII	Part of VIII	X to XII	XV	XIII, XIV and XVI	III to XVI	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1957	107·6	187·6	132·2	108·7	206·6	78·9	50·9	76·7	76·9	64·8	931·3	264·5	44·7	622·1
1958	112·6	197·0	143·5	128·5	204·8	69·8	44·0	63·6	65·2	65·1	921·6	247·0	52·4	622·2
1959	106·0	164·2	129·9	111·7	199·9	68·5	40·0	66·5	60·0	68·4	863·4	219·6	55·1	588·7
1960	128·1	156·7	188·7	167·1	231·2	78·9	55·4	85·8	67·9	90·9	1,028·2	267·9	70·6	689·7
1961	130·6	204·3	254·0	227·3	275·6	95·9	78·6	113·7	83·0	118·9	1,276·0	354·0	72·2	849·8
1957 1st quarter	26·2	42·6	31·1	25·8	50·1	19·2	12·6	19·0	18·6	15·8	222·6	64·9	8·3	149·4
2nd quarter	23·9	48·2	35·1	29·1	44·1	22·5	15·2	20·0	19·7	15·4	228·9	62·7	11·2	155·0
3rd quarter	26·9	44·4	33·5	27·5	50·7	18·3	11·8	17·5	17·7	17·9	226·9	65·4	11·7	149·8
4th quarter	30·6	52·4	32·5	26·3	61·7	18·9	11·3	20·2	20·9	15·7	252·9	71·5	13·5	167·9
1958 1st quarter	28·3	48·7	33·7	29·4	47·2	15·2	9·5	15·6	16·9	15·5	221·1	55·6	13·1	152·4
2nd quarter	27·9	48·4	35·5	31·7	50·5	16·9	10·5	15·1	17·6	15·2	227·1	63·6	13·9	149·6
3rd quarter	28·7	46·3	42·1	38·8	48·9	17·3	10·9	16·8	13·5	16·5	230·1	61·2	12·9	156·0
4th quarter	27·7	53·6	32·2	28·6	58·2	20·4	13·1	16·1	17·2	17·9	243·3	66·6	12·5	164·2
1959 1st quarter	24·7	44·5	28·0	25·1	45·0	16·8	11·7	12·5	15·1	15·2	201·8	48·3	13·7	139·8
2nd quarter	27·9	42·7	30·1	25·6	45·8	15·5	9·0	15·3	15·0	16·0	208·3	50·2	15·3	142·8
3rd quarter	27·1	33·9	41·6	36·9	46·8	14·8	7·6	16·6	13·0	17·7	211·5	52·3	12·1	147·1
4th quarter	26·3	43·1	30·2	24·1	62·3	21·4	11·7	22·1	16·9	19·5	241·8	68·8	14·0	159·0
1960 1st quarter	28·9	37·5	35·8	31·9	50·1	13·9	9·4	18·9	17·1	20·9	223·1	56·4	15·8	150·9
2nd quarter	31·4	37·1	40·8	35·6	51·7	18·2	10·9	22·3	14·8	21·2	237·5	60·5	18·9	158·1
3rd quarter	33·5	38·3	64·7	59·7	57·2	22·7	17·3	19·8	15·2	21·7	273·1	72·8	17·2	183·1
4th quarter	34·3	43·8	47·4	39·9	72·2	24·1	17·8	24·8	20·8	27·1	294·5	78·2	18·7	197·6
1961 1st quarter	31·0	44·7	56·5	51·7	58·9	20·6	17·0	23·6	18·3	26·4	280·0	71·9	18·6	189·5
2nd quarter	33·6	50·5	63·0	55·7	65·2	21·9	18·1	28·8	19·0	31·8	313·8	86·4	20·5	206·9
3rd quarter	32·0	52·1	79·0	72·9	68·6	26·8	21·9	31·4	20·9	29·4	340·2	92·5	17·6	230·1
4th quarter	34·0	57·0	55·5	47·0	82·9	26·6	21·6	29·9	24·8	31·3	342·0	103·2	15·5	223·3
1962 1st quarter	31·7	51·5	54·4	49·5	57·8	22·6	18·8	26·9	20·8	26·3	292·0	82·8	16·8	192·4

Table 4. Fixed Capital Expenditure in Distributive and Service Industries at Current Prices (a) (c)

£ million

	Analysis by Industry Group					Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Shipping	Other Industries	Total			
	Standard Industrial Classification							
	810, 831, 832	820	704	XVII, Part of XIX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	XVII, Part of XIX, XX, XXI, Part of XXII and XXIII	Building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1957	57	126	140	304	627	186	291	150
1958	73	130	147	349	699	202	326	171
1959	86	160	161	379	786	230	359	197
1960	94	172	162	439	867	263	391	213
1961	81	200	131	438	850	267	363	220
1959 1st quarter	22	36	33	84	175	54	76	45
2nd quarter	21	39	43	99	202	56	98	48
3rd quarter	20	40	32	88	180	55	78	47
4th quarter	24	45	53	107	229	65	107	57
1960 1st quarter	20	40	38	115	213	66	95	52
2nd quarter	23	41	41	109	214	65	100	49
3rd quarter	23	44	36	99	202	61	89	52
4th quarter	28	47	47	116	238	71	107	60
1961 1st quarter	22	42	37	113	214	61	98	55
2nd quarter	22	47	25	111	205	66	87	52
3rd quarter	17	55	30	109	211	68	89	54
4th quarter	20	56	39	105	220	72	89	59
1962 1st quarter	16	55	25	100	196	68	72	56

Notes:

(a) Expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

(b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III to XVI.

(c) Standard Industrial Classification Order XVII (Construction); XIX (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 705 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 706 – Air Transport and 707 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XX (Distributive Trades); XXI (Insurance, Banking and Finance) excluding savings departments of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks; XXII (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXIII (Miscellaneous Services).

Fall in Industry's Stocks Confirmed

FINAL ESTIMATES of the volume of industry's stocks at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted, show a fall of £38 million in the first quarter of 1962. This reduction is made up of falls of £60 million and £11 million in the volume of stocks held by manufacturers and wholesalers, only partly compensated by a rise in the volume of retailers' stocks. The reduction is quite small when compared with the large increases in most quarters during the last two years.

Manufacturers' Stocks

Revised estimates for the first quarter of 1962 show that the total volume of manufacturers' stocks and work in progress (at 1958 prices) fell, after adjustment for seasonal factors, by £60 million, or by about 1 per cent., in sharp contrast with the rise of £92 million in the final quarter of last year. Most of this fall, which is only slightly less (£8 million) than that estimated at the provisional stage, was in stocks of materials and fuel, but there was a definite fall in work in progress and a very slight one in stocks of finished goods.

The increase in the stocks and work in progress of manufacturing industry, at book values, in the first quarter of 1962, is finally estimated to have amounted to some £9 million (as compared with £3 million at the provisional stage one month ago). After allowances for price movements, this change amounts to a volume fall (at 1958 prices), prior to seasonal adjustment, of some £17 million which, when seasonally adjusted, represents a fall of £60 million.

As may be seen from the detailed figures for individual sectors of manufacturing industry shown in Table 2, the fall in total stocks of £17 million (at 1958 prices, not seasonally adjusted) was especially marked in the metal manufacturing (primarily the iron and steel) and the chemicals and allied groups of industries, with some offsetting (seasonal) increases in the food, drink and tobacco and the textiles and clothing sectors. The fall of £37 million in stocks of materials and fuel was very widely spread throughout manufacturing industry, but the rise in stocks of finished goods was less widespread, being marked only in the tobacco and motor vehicle industries, where the increases were largely seasonal.

Table 1. Changes in the Volume of Industry's Stocks at 1958 Prices Seasonally Adjusted (a)

£ million

	Manufacturing (b)	Wholesale Distribution (c)	Retail Distribution (d)	Total (e)
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	4,952	810	946	6,708
1957	+146	+42	+45	+233
1958	+ 36	+14	+16	+ 66
1959	+ 73	+15	+48	+136
1960	+520	+38	+35	+593
1961	+222	+15	+ 5	+242
1957 1st quarter	+ 85	+33	+17	+135
2nd quarter	+ 52	+26	+ 3	+ 81
3rd quarter	+ 23	—13	+14	+ 24
4th quarter	— 14	— 4	+11	— 7
1958 1st quarter	+ 40	—11	— 2	+ 27
2nd quarter	+ 3	—13	—13	— 23
3rd quarter	+ 7	+21	+20	+ 48
4th quarter	— 14	+17	+11	+ 14
1959 1st quarter	— 8	+11	—11	— 8
2nd quarter	— 21	+ 4	+26	+ 9
3rd quarter	+ 25	— 1	+ 9	+ 33
4th quarter	+ 77	+ 1	+24	+102
1960 1st quarter	+ 76	— 6	+29	+ 99
2nd quarter	+120	+16	+21	+157
3rd quarter	+153	+19	— 9	+163
4th quarter	+171	+ 9	— 6	+174
1961 1st quarter	+ 36	+28	+26	+ 90
2nd quarter	+ 46	+ 7	+14	+ 67
3rd quarter	+ 48	—19	—24	+ 5
4th quarter	+ 92	— 1	—11	+ 80
1962 1st quarter	— 60	—11	+33	— 38

For footnotes, see end of article.

Wholesalers' Stocks

It is now estimated that the volume of wholesalers' stocks (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) fell by £11 million in the first quarter of the year.

Table 3 shows an increase in the volume of stocks held by wholesale distributors (Standard Industrial Classification, Minimum List Heading 810) of £20 million before seasonal adjustment and falls of £12 million and £4 million in the stocks of the remaining two groups of wholesalers, making a total increase of £4 million. After seasonal adjustment, the stocks held by wholesale distributors showed a fall but there was little change in the stocks held by other groups of wholesalers.

Retailers' stocks

Retailers' stocks rose by £33 million (at 1958 prices, seasonally adjusted) in the first quarter of 1962, thus partly compensating for the falls in the stocks of manufacturers and wholesalers. Further details of the changes during the period were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 18, 1962, page 1069.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Industry's Stocks (*Continued*)

Table 2. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices) of Stocks Held by Manufacturing Industry (a) (b)

£ million

	Analysis by Industry Group							Analysis by Type of Asset		
	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Chemicals and Allied Industries	Metal Manufacture	Engineering, Shipbuilding and Vehicles	Textiles, Leather and Clothing	Other Manufacturing Industries	All Manufacturing Industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
	Standard Industrial Classification Orders									
	III	IV	V	VI-IX	X-XII	XIII-XVI	III-XVI			
Level of stocks at December 31, 1959	720	456	384	2,295	606	491	4,952	1,940	1,785	1,227
1957	+10	+48	+28	+ 8	+35	+17	+146	+ 19	+ 65	+ 62
1958	— 6	+ 6	— 8	+ 35	+ 5	+ 4	+ 36	— 96	+ 25	+107
1959	+26	+31	—10	+ 36	—12	+ 2	+ 73	+ 16	+ 47	+ 10
1960	+52	+41	+73	+250	+42	+62	+520	+225	+127	+168
1961	+ 7	+28	+ 6	+130	+29	+22	+222	+ 52	+ 77	+ 93
1957 1st quarter	+97	+ 7	— 6	+ 19	+ 3	— 4	+116	+ 31	+ 31	+ 54
2nd quarter	—10	+23	+ 9	+ 33	+13	+ 6	+ 74	— 26	+ 68	+ 32
3rd quarter	—24	+ 7	+33	— 8	+ 2	+ 1	+ 11	+ 34	+ 19	— 42
4th quarter	—53	+11	— 8	— 36	+17	+14	— 55	— 20	— 53	+ 18
1958 1st quarter	+16	—10	+ 3	+ 41	+18	+ 6	+ 74	— 28	+ 23	+ 79
2nd quarter	+ 1	N/C	+ 6	+ 23	— 7	+ 3	+ 26	— 69	+ 23	+ 72
3rd quarter	— 6	+ 7	— 6	+ 14	—17	— 5	— 13	+ 21	+ 8	— 42
4th quarter	—17	+ 9	—11	— 43	+11	N/C	— 51	— 20	— 29	— 2
1959 1st quarter	+35	+ 1	—14	— 6	+ 8	+ 6	+ 30	— 12	— 4	+ 46
2nd quarter	+15	+ 8	+ 2	— 5	—14	— 4	+ 2	— 6	+ 27	— 19
3rd quarter	— 1	+ 6	+ 5	+ 11	—16	— 1	+ 4	+ 34	+ 16	— 46
4th quarter	—23	+16	— 3	+ 36	+10	+ 1	+ 37	N/C	+ 8	+ 29
1960 1st quarter	+23	—12	+12	+ 53	+27	+11	+114	+ 36	+ 15	+ 63
2nd quarter	+16	+17	+13	+ 65	+14	+16	+141	+ 47	+ 63	+ 31
3rd quarter	+ 9	+20	+39	+ 48	+ 9	+12	+137	+112	+ 20	+ 5
4th quarter	+ 4	+16	+ 9	+ 84	— 8	+23	+128	+ 30	+ 29	+ 69
1961 1st quarter	+17	— 1	+ 8	+ 14	+20	+18	+ 76	+ 19	+ 23	+ 34
2nd quarter	— 1	+ 9	— 1	+ 28	+20	+14	+ 69	+ 6	+ 46	+ 17
3rd quarter	+10	+12	+ 5	+ 25	—17	— 3	+ 32	+ 57	+ 15	— 40
4th quarter	—19	+ 8	— 6	+ 63	+ 6	— 7	+ 45	— 30	— 7	+ 82
1962 1st quarter	+16	—17	—17	— 8	+13	— 4	— 17	— 37	— 18	+ 38

Table 3. Changes in the Volume (at 1958 Prices) of Stocks Held by Distributors (a)

£ million

S.I.C. M.L.H.			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
810	Wholesale distributors	1959	+37	+ 5	— 5	—27	+10	548
		1960	+32	+11	+22	—39	+26	
		1961	+55	+ 1	— 1	—47	+ 8	
		1962	+20					
831	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	1959	—11	+ 4	+15	— 3	+ 5	77
		1960	—12	+ 2	+10	+ 4	+ 4	
		1961	—11	+ 3	+ 8	+ 1	+ 1	
		1962	—12					
832	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery	1959	..	..	..	..	N/C	185
		1960	—11	+ 3	+13	+ 3	+ 8	
		1961	— 1	+ 3	+ 1	+ 3	+ 6	
		1962	— 4					
	Total wholesale distributors (c)	1959	+26	+ 5	+23	—39	+15	810
		1960	+ 9	+16	+45	—32	+38	
		1961	+43	+ 7	+ 8	—43	+15	
		1962	+ 4					
820	Retail distributors (d)	1959	+21	+26	— 5	+ 6	+48	946
		1960	+71	+13	—25	—24	+35	
		1961	+63	+14	—41	—31	+ 5	
		1962	+79					

Industry's Stocks (*Continued*)

Table 4. Changes in the Value (at Book Values) of Stocks Held by Manufacturers and Distributors (a)

£ million

		1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year	Level of stocks at December 31, 1959
Manufacturers (b)	1957	+174	+ 60	+ 67	— 48	+253	
	1958	+ 54	+ 22	— 27	— 29	+ 20	
	1959	+ 27	+ 13	+ 17	+ 80	+137	5,048
	1960	+128	+181	+128	+161	+598	
	1961	+110	+102	+ 45	+ 53	+310	
	1962	+ 9					
Wholesalers (c)	1957	+ 53	+ 21	+ 13	— 33	+ 54	
	1958	— 8	— 8	+ 37	— 15	+ 6	
	1959	+ 17	+ 5	+ 25	— 24	+ 23	819
	1960	+ 7	+ 18	+ 53	— 33	+ 45	
	1961	+ 41	+ 15	+ 10	— 42	+ 24	
	1962	+ 4					
Retailers (d)	1957	+ 60	— 6	+ 3	— 2	+ 55	
	1958	+ 36	— 16	+ 5	— 4	+ 21	
	1959	+ 20	+ 22	— 3	+ 6	+ 45	945
	1960	+ 68	+ 15	— 19	— 20	+ 44	
	1961	+ 73	+ 19	— 29	— 27	+ 36	
	1962	+ 87					
Total (e)	1957	+287	+ 75	+ 83	— 83	+362	
	1958	+ 82	— 2	+ 15	— 48	+ 47	
	1959	+ 64	+ 40	+ 39	+ 62	+205	6,812
	1960	+203	+214	+162	+108	+687	
	1961	+224	+136	+ 26	— 16	+370	
	1962	+100					

Notes relating to Tables 1—4

(a) The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million, but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree. (b) Standard Industrial Classification Orders III-XVI
(c) S.I.C. Minimum List Headings 810, 831, 832. (d) S.I.C. Minimum List Heading 820.
(e) S.I.C. Orders III-XVI and XX.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, July 6, 1962:

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
A Story of David	British Lion Films Ltd.	Scoton Ltd.	Br/E 27611	104	July 2
Pathe Pictorial Series 391-403: *Pathe Pictorial No. 394*	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27612	8	July 3
Movietone News 1725A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26951	7	July 3
Joey's No Ass	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	Beacon Productions	Br/E 27619	15	July 5
Pathe News 62-53	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27469	8	July 6
Pathe News 62-54	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 27470	7	July 6
Movietone News 1726	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27521	7	July 6
		FOREIGN			
The Warrior Empress	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Documento Film S.R.L.	F 27603	87	July 2
The Underwater City	,, ,,	Neptune Productions	F 27604	78	July 2
Frog's Legs	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Corporation	F 27605	6	July 2
Bow Jests	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 27606	9	July 2
T.V. or No. T.V.	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 27607	6	July 2
Funderful Suburbia	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 27608	6	July 2
Hi Fi Jinx	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 27609	6	July 2
Giddy-Gadgets	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 27610	6	July 2
Five Finger Exercise	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Sonnis Corporation	F 27613	104	July 4
Air Patrol	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Associated Producers Inc.	F 27614	70	July 4
Holiday in Ireland	,, ,,	Movietonews Inc.	F 27615	9	July 4
Big Red	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions	F 27616	89	July 4
Ordered to Love	Miracle Films Ltd.	FTR Alfa-Production Verleih der DFG Weltvertrieb Transocean Film.	F 27617	87	July 4
Drums of Destiny	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	George Michael Television and Motion Picture (Pty.) Ltd.	F 27618	85	July 5

The playing time of the film 'Giant' (F 22039) registered on January 1, 1957, has been altered to 15,762 feet (175 minutes).
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers

Prices of Materials Lower in June

PRICES of all manufactured products sold on the home market were on average much the same in June as in the previous three months; excluding the products of the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries, prices were only 0.7 per cent. higher than a year earlier. Average prices of basic materials used in manufacturing industry, which had fallen a little in May, fell further in June to a level slightly below that of December 1961 and about 1 per cent below that of a year ago; excluding the food, drink and tobacco industries, the fall on a year earlier was some 2.5 per cent. Prices of fuel were on average about the same as a month earlier but 3 per cent. more than in June 1961.

Materials and Fuel used in Broad Sectors of Industry

The fall in the price index of basic materials used in manufacturing industry was due to the lower prices ruling for a large number of commodities, including non-ferrous metals, raw jute, raw rubber and vegetable oils and oilseeds.

The provisional index of prices of materials and fuels used in the chemicals and allied industries fell by about 0.6 per cent. and was then some 3.5 per cent. lower than in June 1961. There was a fall of about 1 point in the index of materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries but these prices were, on average, still about 1 per cent. more than a year ago. There was little change compared with the previous month in the prices of materials and fuel used in the other major sectors of manufacturing industry.

Output of Broad Sectors of Industry

The average prices of the products of manufacturing industry were unchanged in June: a rise of 0.4 per cent. in the prices of products of the food manufacturing industries was offset by small falls in the price indices of the chemicals and allied industries and the textile industries. There was a marginal rise in the provisional price index of the paper industries but the other sector indices were unchanged on a month earlier. Compared with a year earlier, however, the only declines were in the price indices for chemicals and for textiles.

1. Materials Purchased by Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1961							1962					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Order III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	100·7	100·6	100·7	100·2	99·4	100·1	100·3	101·6	101·7	101·6	101·6*	101·0*	100·3*
	Basic materials	96·6	96·5	96·5	95·9	95·0	95·6	96·0	97·0	97·2	97·1	97·1*	96·4*	95·7*
	Fuel	132·2	132·6	133·8	133·8	133·8	134·2	133·9	136·5	136·5	136·5	136·5*	136·0*	136·1*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.†	104·6	104·5	104·8	104·5	103·7	103·4	103·3	103·9	104·1	103·8	103·8*	103·4*	103·0*
	Basic materials other than fuel.†	99·7	99·6	99·9	99·4	98·4	98·0	97·9	98·2	98·4	98·1	98·1*	97·7*	97·2*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	92·8	92·7	92·4	91·6	90·8	92·9	94·1	96·3	96·3	96·4	96·2*	94·8*	94·4*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	108·0	107·6	107·6	107·2	106·3	105·8	105·9	106·3	106·1	105·4	105·1*	104·9*	104·3*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	128·3	128·6	128·7	128·7	128·4	128·4	128·9	129·0	129·4	130·3	130·4*	130·4*	130·2*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	118·7	118·9	118·9	118·9	118·8	118·8	119·0	119·0	119·3	120·2	120·2*	120·2*	120·1*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	93·5	92·8	92·7	92·0	91·1	91·1	90·9	90·9	91·8	91·7	91·9*	91·5*	91·4*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	111·5	111·5	111·7	111·5	110·8	110·8	110·9	110·4	110·2	109·6	109·6*	109·6*	109·5*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	108·9	108·6	108·7	108·6	108·0	108·1	107·7	107·5	107·4	107·4	106·9*	106·9*	107·0*
Order XVII	Construction materials	118·0	118·8	118·9	118·8	119·1	119·3	119·4	119·6	119·7	120·1	120·6*	120·6*	120·7*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	117·8	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·9	119·1	119·1	119·5	119·7	119·6	120·3*	120·3*	120·3*

* Provisional figure.
† New Series: Annual Averages for 1955 to 1961 are as follows:

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Basic materials and fuel	105·5	109·7	112·3	102·8	103·4	104·5	104·4
Basic materials other than fuel	105·4	108·5	110·4	98·2	99·2	100·5	99·4

(*Continued on next page*)

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Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

2. Output of Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

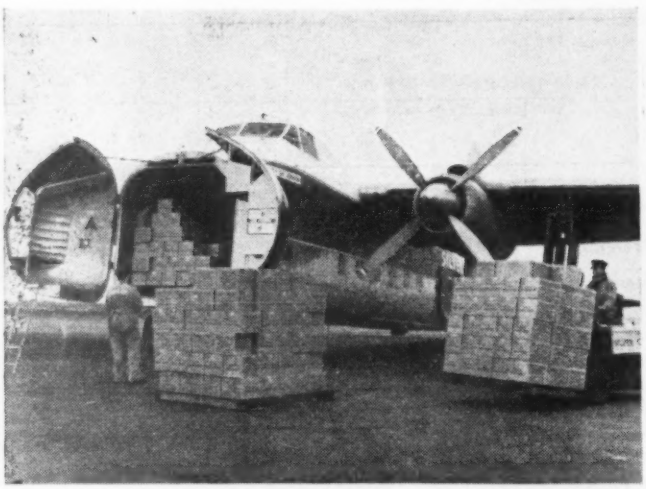
1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1961							1962					
		June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	115·4	115·7	116·4	116·5	116·5	116·8	117·0	117·2	117·5	117·7	117·6*	117·6*	117·6*
	Home market sales	115·8	116·1	116·9	117·1	117·1	117·3	117·5	117·8	118·1	118·3	118·3*	118·2*	118·3*
Order IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco§: Total sales	118·0	118·1	118·1	118·1	118·2	118·4	118·6	118·7	119·0	119·1	118·9*	118·9*	118·9*
	Home market sales	119·4	119·4	119·3	119·4	119·5	119·6	119·7	119·9	120·2	120·3	120·2*	120·2*	120·2*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	107·3	107·2	107·2	107·1	107·2	107·9	108·3	109·6	110·3	110·6	110·4*	110·4*	110·8*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	103·2	102·7	102·9	102·6	102·4	102·9	103·0	102·8	103·3	103·1	103·1*	102·7*	102·7*
	Home market sales	105·2	104·7	105·2	105·0	104·7	105·0	105·0	105·1	105·2	105·1	105·0*	104·6*	104·5*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	125·9	126·6	126·1	126·4	126·4	126·4	127·1	127·0	126·9	128·8	128·8	128·7*	128·7*
	†Home market sales	129·4	130·2	130·2	130·2	130·2	130·3	130·7	130·7	131·0	133·7	133·9	133·9*	133·9*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	104·6	105·1	104·7	104·7	104·0	104·3	104·7	104·5	104·5	104·7	104·4	104·4*	104·2*
	Home market sales	104·2	104·2	103·9	104·0	103·9	103·5	103·7	103·5	103·4	103·4	103·3	103·3*	103·1*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	108·9	109·1	109·2	109·3	109·3	109·5	109·6	109·7	109·9	110·0	110·4	110·6*	110·6*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	110·3	110·3	110·6	110·6	110·7	110·9	111·1	112·0	112·3	112·2	112·3*	112·3*	112·3*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	109·8	110·2	110·2	110·5	110·5	110·8	110·9	111·1	111·1	111·1	111·1*	111·0*	111·1*
Order XVII	New construction‡	117			117			120			121			122*

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table 3 (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs; figures relate to average for the quarter.

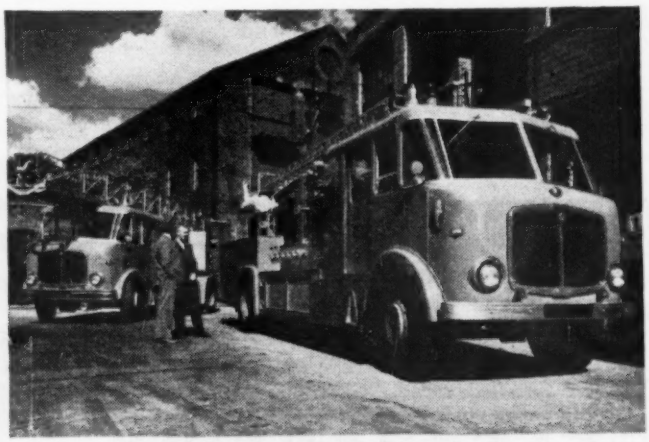
§ New Series: Annual averages for 1955 to 1961 are as follows:

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Total sales	103·0	107·3	111·4	112·7	113·3	115·4	117·9
Home market sales	103·2	107·8	112·0	113·4	114·2	116·0	119·1

EXPORTS TO FRANCE AND HONG KONG



Five hundred cases of Scotch whisky being loaded aboard Silver City Airways' 'City of London' Bristol Superfreighter from Lydd airport, Kent, en route for Paris.



Built on an A.E.C. 'Mercury' chassis with a powerful diesel engine, Merryweather & Sons Ltd., of Greenwich, London, have constructed what is reported as one of the most powerful fire pumps in the world. It has been specially designed for use in the crowded Hong Kong area and capable of pumping sea water long distances to reinforce static water fire tanks in a Colony where fresh water is very scarce.

Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

3 (a). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 2, 1962.

(monthly averages)

	1961		1962		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Coal†	142·5	147·7	151·5	150·1*	150·1*
Slates	141·1	141·1	141·1	141·1*	141·1*
Salt	107·2	112·9	114·0	114·0	114·0
Flour	107·7	113·0	113·0	113·0	113·0*
Sugar, refined	111·3	104·9	112·0	109·4	109·6*
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	102·0	101·7	102·1	103·8*	104·4*
Beer	94·8	101·2	101·9	101·9*	101·9*
Tobacco and cigarettes	117·0	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8
Hard coke	163·8	163·8	164·0	164·0	164·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	102·8	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	138·9	140·8	139·5	139·0	139·0
Lubricating oils and greases	121·5	122·2	124·2	§126·6	126·6*
General chemicals	103·8	103·8	102·3§	101·7*	101·7*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	81·1	76·5	71·9	69·0	69·0*
Pharmaceutical preparations	97·0	99·3	98·2	98·3*	98·3*
Toilet preparations	118·6	120·2	122·5	123·5	123·5
Paint for building and decorating	110·3	112·8	112·9	112·9	112·9
Soap	129·0	133·4	133·9	134·1	134·1*
Soapless detergents	103·6	97·8	98·4	98·4	98·4*
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	82·3	78·7	78·1	78·1*	78·1*
Steel sheets	126·6	126·8	133·9	133·9	133·9
Tinplate	114·3	115·4	120·8	120·8	120·8
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	129·6	131·2	133·4	133·4*	133·4*
Steel tubes	134·0	133·7	138·8	138·8	138·8
Iron castings	140·3	140·3	141·6	141·9*	141·9*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3
Rolled	132·4	132·4	122·8	122·8	122·8
Castings	128·8	128·8	128·8	128·8	128·2
Forgings	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	108·1	103·1	103·0	102·7	100·8
Photographic paper and films, etc.	117·5	117·8	117·8	118·6	118·6*
Spectacles, etc.	111·5	115·6	115·6	120·9	120·9
Dental goods	124·6	125·8	126·5	126·5*	126·5*
Gramophone records	111·0	115·7	116·3	116·3*	116·3*
Domestic electrical appliances	101·8	101·6	101·5	102·0	102·0*
Perambulators, etc.	116·6	116·8	119·2	119·7	119·7*
Tools and implements	137·9	141·6	142·3	142·3	142·3*

	1961		1962		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Cutlery	126·7	127·8	127·7	128·0	128·0*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	122·9	123·9	120·6	120·6	120·6*
Spoons and forks	126·9	127·2	134·1	134·1	134·1*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	132·9	139·0	145·0	145·0	145·0
Domestic hollow-ware	135·4	138·3	138·3	138·9	139·0*
Domestic gas appliances	108·2	108·3	108·3	108·2	108·2*
Cotton yarn	99·4	94·0	90·9	90·7§	90·8
Spun rayon yarn	100·5	95·0	91·8	91·6	91·6*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	101·1	101·1	101·1	101·1	101·1
Cotton cloth	107·5	102·8	97·6	96·8*	96·1*
Linen	103·0	103·8	103·9	103·9*	103·9*
Rayon and acetate fabric	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4*
Wool tops	81·6	77·0	79·3	78·9	78·7
Worsted yarns	91·2	88·2	89·7	89·5	89·5
Harris tweed	93·7	93·7	100·0	100·0	100·0
Serge cloth	91·5	90·5	90·8	91·0	90·0
Jute yarn	140·8	118·2	111·3	107·6	104·2
Jute piece-goods	132·5	113·2	109·0	106·3	105·9
Rope, twine and net	112·9	111·2	111·8	112·0	110·5*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	95·0	95·6	95·8	95·9*	95·9*
Carpets and rugs	113·8	113·8	113·8	113·8*	113·8*
Canvas goods and sacks	102·7	105·0	108·6	109·8*	111·0*
Leather for footwear	108·2	106·0	105·3	105·3*	105·3*
Travel goods	116·7	117·3	117·3§	117·3*	117·3*
Made-up clothing	108·2	108·8	109·6	109·7*	109·7*
Weatherproof outerwear	101·6	101·7	102·4	102·4	102·0*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	110·3	110·5	111·3	111·3*	111·3*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	104·8	105·3	106·8	107·5*	107·7*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	105·7	107·1	107·8	107·8*	107·8*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	110·0	110·7	111·9	112·4*	112·5*
Refractory goods, including bricks‡	136·6	136·6	136·8	137·4	139·3*
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	121·7	122·6	123·6	123·6*	123·7*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works*	123·9	124·0	124·4	124·4*	124·5*
Building bricks, fletton, common, *delivered*	117·5	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8
Electrical porcelain	117·4	122·5	122·5	122·5	122·5
Domestic china and earthenware	126·9	128·4	128·4	129·6	135·5
Glass (other than containers)‡	124·3	125·0	128·6	128·6	128·6*
Glass containers	116·5	122·3	122·3	122·3*	122·3*

† This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.
* Provisional figure.
§ Revised figure.
‡ Revised Series from January 1961 as follows:

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Refractory goods including bricks	1961	136·0	136·2	136·6	136·6	136·6	136·6	136·6	136·6	136·6	136·6	136·6	136·6	136·5
	1962	136·7	136·7	136·8										
Glass other than containers	1961	123·7	123·1	124·0	124·0	124·3	124·3	124·3	124·3	124·3	124·4	124·5	125·0	124·3
	1962	127·2	128·6	128·6										

Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

3 (a) (*Continued*). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1961		1962		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Cement, delivered	118·5	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0
Abrasive paper and cloth	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4*
Cast stone and cast concrete products	104·8	108·9	109·0	109·0*	109·0*
Home grown hardwood‡	96·9	100·5	97·4	97·4*	97·4*
Domestic furniture	113·6	114·3	116·8	116·9*	116·9*
Bedding, etc.	105·8	106·0	109·1	109·2	109·2
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	113·8	114·1	113·7	113·8*	114·0*
Paper and board	110·0	109·6	109·4	109·4	109·5*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	106·8	109·4	109·9	109·9	110·0*
Wallpaper	123·5	131·2	131·2	131·2	131·2
Paper bags	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2
Manufactured stationery	114·7	116·3	118·1	118·1*	118·1*

	1961		1962		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Other manufactures of paper and board	105·6	104·4	102·6	102·1	102·1*
Rubber tyres and tubes	123·2	121·1	121·1	120·2	120·2
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	117·9	118·8	116·2	116·2*	116·2*
Rubber footwear	126·5	126·5	125·9	125·9	125·9
Linoleum and felt base	125·3	132·2	126·9	126·5	126·5
Brushes and brooms	125·0	126·0	127·8	128·7*	128·8*
Toys and games	114·6	114·7	116·9	117·0	117·0*
Sports equipment	125·2	128·5	129·1	129·1	129·1*
Pens and pencils	110·7	112·8	112·7	112·7*	112·7*
Other stationers' goods	125·5	125·5	125·5	125·5	125·5*
Plastic mouldings	102·1	101·9	102·0	102·1*	102·1*

* Provisional figure.
‡ Revised series from January 1961 as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	Ma·ch	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
1961	94·2	95·6	95·6	95·6	96·9	96·9	96·9	100·3	100·3	100·3	100·5	100·5	97·8
1962	98·3	98·1	98·1										

3 (b). Commodities Wholly or Partly Imported into the U.K. — 1954 = 100

(monthly average)

	1961		1962		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Hides and skins	104·7	98·8	97·7	97·4	95·9*
Imported	107·7	105·9	105·4	106·2	103·6*
Native	100·1	86·8	86·1	84·4	84·4*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	119·2	119·2	115·4	115·4	115·4
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	95·1	92·5	94·2	94·2	94·2
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	67·1	62·7	62·7	62·0	59·8
Nickel, refined, delivered	123·3	135·6	135·6	135·1	131·9
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price	124·2	131·9	131·9	127·7	121·7
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	101·0	91·2	88·7	87·4	85·6
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	139·0	149·7	143·8	140·6*	140·6*
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	102·4	99·4	93·4	93·3*	93·3*
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	115·9	61·4	69·5	72·1*	72·1*
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	61·5	63·5	58·0	61·5	58·7
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	124·2	114·8	116·3	116·2	111·3
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	71·7	72·1	74·1	74·1	74·1

	1961		1962		
	June	Dec.	April	May	June
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	147·8	162·2	160·1	158·5	156·3
Cotton, raw	74·9	74·5	73·7	73·8	73·5*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightnings,' c.i.f Dundee	157·5	140·3	122·8	115·5	107·4*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Hearts,' c.i.f. Dundee	167·1	121·9	110·6	105·3	105·3*
Silk, raw, delivered mill	105·5	101·1	114·3	119·0	123·1*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	109·8	100·9	114·4	115·4	115·5
Wool, raw	79·4	73·7	78·7	78·0*	78·0*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	88·0	85·4	84·5	83·2	83·2*
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	81·6	74·8	79·2	78·7	78·7*
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	74·1	67·3	75·1	74·3	74·3*
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)†	113·1	111·7	110·3	110·1	109·7*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	98·9	99·0	99·2	99·2	98·1
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	105·9	106·5	104·1	103·9	103·9*
Woodpulp, imported	101·0	98·3	96·0	96·0*	96·0*

* Provisional figure.
† Revised series from January 1961 as follows:

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1961	113·1	113·5	113·5	113·0	113·0	113·1	112·8	112·7	112·6	112·2	111·8	111·7	112·7
1962	111·2	110·7	110·5										

Notes on Wholesale Prices

In future, the notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954 = 100) will be published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February 2, 1962.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Telephone inquiries should be made to Chancery 4411, Ext. 806 or 41.

Textile Statistics for May

Deliveries in the Made-up Clothing Industry

MANUFACTURERS' sales of made-up clothing in May were 2 per cent. less than in May 1961.

Apart from men's and boys' tailored outerwear, deliveries of which were 3 per cent. more, deliveries in all other sectors of the industry were less than a year earlier. Deliveries of women's and girls' tailored outerwear and weatherproof outerwear were 7 and 8 per cent. less respectively, and dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc., and overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc., 5 and 2 per cent. less respectively.

The index numbers below, which are of manufacturers' sales at constant prices, have been adjusted for the length of the working month but not for holidays or other seasonal factors.

Made-Up Clothing Industry — Index Numbers of Production
(1958 = 100)

	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	Weather-proof outerwear	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	Overalls and men's shirts, under-wear, etc.	Total
1960	117	122	134	126	122	122
1961	122	126	134	128	117	125
1961 1st quarter	122	140	137	139	113	130
2nd quarter	128	102	130	127	120	122
3rd quarter	116	147	147	123	111	126
4th quarter	122	115	121	124	121	121
1962 1st quarter	121	142	121	134	112	127
1961 March	144	149	146	154	131	146
April	131	122	139	140	128	132
May	121	94	122	129	116	118
1962 March	139	142	126	148	131	140
April	129	116	120	124	115	123
May	125	87	113	123	114	115

Output of the Wool Textile Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in May was 3 per cent. more than a year earlier but the comparison is clouded by the changing date of Whitsun.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, if allowance is made for the length of the working month, production of tops and deliveries of worsted yarn were 11 and 8 per cent less respectively than in May, 1961. Deliveries of woven fabrics were 5 per cent. less.

In the first five months of the year total deliveries of worsted yarn and deliveries of woven fabric were 5 and 2 per cent. less respectively compared with the same period last year.

Output of the Wool Textile Industry

	Con-sumption	Production		Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (*a*)	Woollen yarn (*b*)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (*c*)		Blankets (*b*)
					Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. sq. yds.	Mn. sq. yds.	Mn. sq. yds.
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·2	8·4
1961 1st quarter	125·5	86·2	74·0	64·4	45·0	46·4	8·6
2nd quarter	124·5	85·5	71·0	62·7	45·8	41·0	6·5
3rd quarter	106·0	72·1	64·0	56·4	46·1	37·7	8·4
4th quarter	115·9	76·4	72·0	62·6	46·4	43·6	10·0
1962 1st quarter	121·5	80·9	75·0	60·7	40·9	43·5	8·1
1961 March	45·2	31·6	..	22·9	15·1	16·6	2·6
April	37·7	25·8	..	19·2	12·3	12·3	1·9
May	42·5	28·7	..	21·1	15·4	14·0	2·1
1962 March	41·4	28·0	..	20·2	13·2	14·4	2·5
April	35·7	22·9	..	17·6	11·6	11·0	2·0
May	42·3	27·9	..	21·2	16·4	14·0	2·3

(*a*) Including hair. (*b*) Estimated. (*c*) Woven, woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Orders in the Textile and Clothing Industries

THE VOLUME of orders on hand in the textile and clothing industries considered as a group increased during May and at the end of the month were almost 3 per cent. more than at the end of April. With the exception of November 1961 outstanding orders have hitherto fallen in each of the last eighteen months. Compared with May 1961, deliveries in May this year were 2 per cent. less but the rate of receipt of net new orders, which increased sharply, was 12 per cent. more. There are, however, marked seasonal fluctuations in demand in the textile and clothing industries and the comparison for May may be clouded by the changing date of Whitsun.

Sharp month to month changes in the rate at which orders are received should not in any case by themselves, be taken to imply similar sharp changes in production; they may, for example, lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

Textile and Clothing Industries (a)
Index Numbers of the Volume of Total Orders and Deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	April 1959 = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100	Averages 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961*	104	91	99
1961 1st quarter	128	95	103
2nd quarter	123	94	99
3rd quarter	106	77	94
4th quarter*	104	98	99
1962 1st quarter*	99	91	96
1961 April	129	100	101
May	126	89	94
1962 April*	98	85	89
May*	100	99	92

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting section of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.
*Provisional

(*Continued on next page*)

Retail Sales in Northern Ireland in May

STATISTICS prepared by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in Northern Ireland in May was 2 per cent higher than a year earlier. Sales by food shops were up on a year earlier by 6 per cent while clothing and footwear shops and household goods shops showed decreases of 3 and 2 per cent respectively.

A brief description of these new statistics was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 18, 1960 (page 608). Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 55, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Telephone: Belfast 28271, Ext. 112.)

Index Numbers of Values of Sales per Week (1959 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier.

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1960 Year	102	+ 2	101	+ 1	104	+ 4	94	— 6	105	+ 5
1961 Year	107	+ 5	108	+ 7	108	+ 4	94	Nil	109	+ 4
1961 First Quarter	99	+ 7	105	+ 8	96	+11	88	— 5	93	+ 6
Second quarter	105	+ 3	107	+ 9	112	— 3	93	— 2	102	+ 2
Third quarter	104	+ 6	105	+ 6	97	+ 5	97	+10	109	+ 6
Fourth quarter	120	+ 3	113	+ 5	127	+ 4	99	— 3	131	+ 2
1962 First quarter	99	Nil	109	+ 4	87	— 9	91	+ 3	93	Nil
1962 January	97	+ 2	106	+ 5	86	— 5	88	Nil	92	+ 4
February	101	+ 5	112	+ 6	89	— 2	94	+13	94	+ 6
March	100	— 6	110	+ 1	87	—19	90	— 2	94	— 8
April	107	+ 8	111	+ 6	111	+12	91	— 1	104	+ 9
May	113	+ 2	114	+ 6	122	— 3	102	— 2	105	+ 1

Textile Statistics for May *(Continued)*

Sales by Wholesale Textile Houses in May

SALES by Wholesale textile houses in May showed an increase on a year earlier of 4 per cent. Sales in March-April (taken together so as to include Easter in both years) were 8 per cent. below the level of the previous year.

Stocks held by wholesale textile houses were 1 per cent. lower in value than a year earlier.

Note:

These statistics are prepared by the Wholesale Textile Association Inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Wholesale Textile Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 4444.)

Total Sales and Stocks

Index Numbers (average 1950 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier

	Value of Sales (Total Home Trade)		Value of Stocks (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1960 Year	106	+ 6	..	..
1961 Year	107	+ 1	..	..
1961 1st Quarter	101	+ 9	136	+ 7
2nd Quarter	100	— 4	129	+ 4
3rd Quarter	102	+ 3	146	+10
4th Quarter	125	— 2	115	+ 5
1962 1st Quarter	94	— 7	139	+ 3
1961 October	141	— 1	133	+11
November	128	— 1	129	+ 8
December	103	— 4	115	+ 5
1962 January	70	— 1	121	+ 1
February	91	— 4	137	— 1
March	122	—11	139	+ 3
April	98	— 4	132	+ 1
May	107	+ 4	129	— 1

Analysis by Department

Percentage of Corresponding Values for 1961

	Sales (b)		Stocks (b)
	May	Jan.-May	At end of May
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	93·1	92·1	95·8
Women's coats, costumes, furs, and raincoats	90·1	86·0	107·6
Women's underwear	105·5	96·9	99·4
Women's hose and children's socks	117·3	101·1	128·2
Women's millinery	105·1	95·2	106·1
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	110·1	102·0	98·5
Children's wear	95·6	91·5	97·5
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	107·3	92·5	90·9
Gloves	99·9	98·2	82·5
Piece-goods and nets	98·2	88·6	92·0
Household textiles	103·5	99·2	95·7
Floor-coverings, furniture and hardware	101·8	96·1	91·3
Grand total (a)	104·0	96·0	99·3

Notes:
(a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
(b) Valued at cost.

Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING amendments were made during June to the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities, under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958:

Licensed Dealers

Insert: Portfolio Services Ltd.,
1 Bedford Row,
London, W.C.1.

Exempted Dealers

Rothschild (N. M. Rothschild & Sons).
Insert: Second Continuation Ltd.
Philip Shelbourne.

Thomasson (J. F. Thomasson & Co.).
Delete: Joseph Richmond Stopford.
John Franklin Thomasson.

Production in the Cotton Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry in May was 9 per cent. less than in May, 1961. In the period January-May this year the volume of production was 11 per cent. less than in the corresponding months last year.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that the output of single yarn and the amount of yarn doubled in the first five months of 1962 were 13 per cent. and 6 per cent. less respectively than in the same period a year ago. The amount of cloth woven was 10 per cent. less.

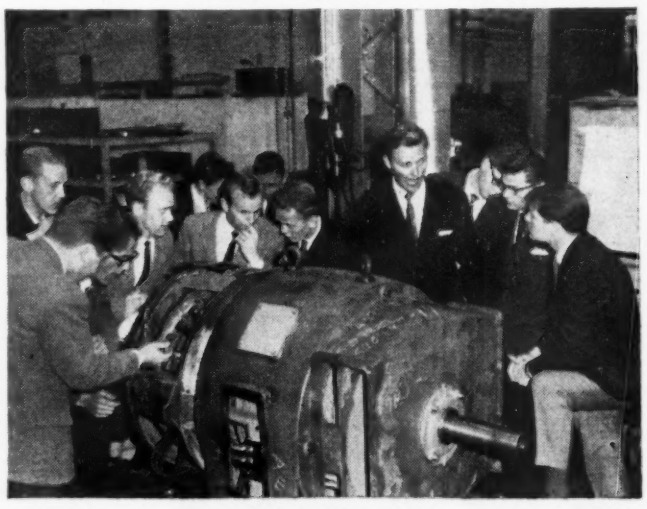
Yarn and Cloth Production

(All figures are weekly averages)

	Single yarn (a)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (b)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lin. yds.	Mn. lin. yds.
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	23·8	11·7
1961 May*	11·58	2·76	2·95	1·61	25·3	12·1
June	9·72	2·36	2·77	1·62	25·7	12·5
July	9·59	2·18	2·65	1·48	16·1	8·5
August*	9·92	2·48	2·26	1·29	23·1	10·7
September	10·00	2·41	2·76	1·64	23·0	11·7
October	10·97	2·61	2·94	1·59	25·0	12·7
November*	10·82	2·56	2·98	1·61	24·4	12·6
December	8·78	2·07	2·42	1·32	20·3	10·9
1962 January*	9·98	2·39	2·60	1·54	22·0	11·9
February	10·40	2·48	2·81	1·60	22·8	12·2
March	10·32	2·55	2·80	1·68	22·3	12·2
April	8·96	2·25	2·46	1·47	20·3	10·8
May*	10·28	2·56	2·71	1·67	22·3	11·7

(a) Spun in the cotton industry. (b) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarn, spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste. *Average of five weeks. †53-week period.

DANISH STUDENTS AT A.E.I., RUGBY



Danish students from the Copenhagen Electro-Technical College looking at an A.C. commutator motor being made in the Rugby works of Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. A number of similar motors have been exported to Denmark. In previous years students from the College have always visited Germany to study developments in electrical engineering. This year two parties, each of thirty students, came to Britain for study tours.

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament

Tuesday July 3

Passenger Survey

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked how many staff were employed by his department in the questioning of British travellers returning from Europe, details of which had been sent to him; what was the reason for their employment in this way; and what was the annual cost involved.

In reply, Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, said that a voluntary sample survey of all passengers travelling to and from the United Kingdom had been introduced to improve the estimates of tourist receipts and expenditure to our International Balance of Payments, and to provide estimates of the total number of emigrants by sea and air. A part-time staff of about a hundred interviewers was currently employed. The total cost of the survey was estimated at £80,000 a year.

Cotton Yarn from Eire

A member asked the President what action he proposed to take, in view of the fact that Irish yarn was being sold in this country at 1s. 8d. per lb. less than its price in Eire, in contravention of the anti-dumping Acts, to see that this practice ceases.

The Minister of State replied that the British Spinners' and Doublers' Association, in collaboration with the Cotton Board, had recently made representations to the Board of Trade about the import of cotton yarn from the Irish Republic at allegedly dumped prices. These were being urgently considered.

U.K. Balance of Payments

A member asked the President what increase in United Kingdom export trade, what diminution of United Kingdom imports, and what measure of overall improvement in United Kingdom balance of payments occurred in the period July 25, 1961, to June 24, 1962, namely, the first 11 months of special terms and provisions of Government economic, financial and fiscal policy; and whether he would now make a statement as to United Kingdom exports prospects.

In reply The Minister of State said: 'I am circulating tables in the Official Report giving the latest published figures. Broadly they show that there was little change in exports between the first and second halves of 1961 but that since the beginning of this year they have been rising; that imports declined between the two halves of 1961 but there has been some increase this year; and that there has been a marked improvement in the balance of payments since the middle of 1961.' Provided world trading conditions did not deteriorate it was expected that exports would go on rising in the rest of this year.

Following is the information:

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE

TABLE 1

(Seasonally adjusted monthly averages)

(£ million)

	Jan.-June 1961	July-Dec. 1961	Jan.-May 1962	Mar.-May 1962
Imports	373	360	368	365
United Kingdom Exports	307	307	310	314
Re-exports	13	14	13	13
Total Exports	320	321	323	327

UNITED KINGDOM BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

TABLE 2

	Jan.-June 1961	July-Dec. 1961	Jan.-Mar. 1962
Balance of monetary movements (1)	+50	—69	—137

(1) + *Unfavourable balance*; — *favourable balance.*

Thursday July 5

'Gateway to Britain' Weeks

The President was asked what response there has been from industrial firms to the 'Gateway of Britain' Weeks which were being sponsored by his department with particular reference to those to be held in Bergen and Stavanger in September.

The President replied that the 'Gateway to Britain' Weeks, September 19-30, 1962, in Bergen and Stavanger were being sponsored by municipal and other authorities in the North-East of England, and Newcastle in particular and not by the Board of Trade. The 'Gateway' of their title referred to this area, and he did not know of any other Weeks being organized under this name. So far as he was aware, both British firms and local stores had co-operated well to ensure that the stores would be well stocked with British goods durinug the Weeks and would make special displays. On this basis the Board of Trade were supporting the organizers by providing display materials and paying for some of the publicity and entertainment.

New Exhibition Buildings

The President was asked what consideration was being given to the construction of a national trade fair. He replied that he assumed that the member had in mind the provision of new exhibition buildings. This was in his view a matter where the main responsibility must rest with industry, with whose representatives the Board of Trade would keep in close and sympathetic touch.

Meat Trade with E.E.C.

The President was asked what was the total volume of trade in meat and meat products between this country and European Economic Community countries respectively. In reply, he gave details which were published in Hansard, July 5, Columns 75/76.

Tuesday July 10

Overseas Films Earnings

In reply to a question, about film earnings, the Minister of State said that the available information related to the overseas earnings of British films actually remitted to the United Kingdom in respect of the rents, royalties and sales of rights analysed according to the areas from which the currency was received, which were not necessarily the areas in which it was earned. Figures for 1960 were as follows:

Receipts from the member countries of the O.E.E.C. £1,432,000
Dollar receipts £2,890,000
1961 figures were not yet available.

Prices of UK Coal Exports

The Minister of State said that figures showing the average price of coal, per ton, exported from the United Kingdom to various countries during May 1962, would be circulated in Hansard.

Potential Customers for U.K. Exports

BESIDES PROVIDING the *Export Service Bulletin* which, on a subscription basis, gives United Kingdom exporters news of specific overseas needs that come to the department's notice, the Board of Trade maintains lists of importers of various products in most countries which will be supplied on request. Application should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.

Recent Export Achievements

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page.

Building Construction in Libya

Richard Costain (Middle East) have been awarded a contract valued at nearly £250,000 by the British Bank of the Middle East for the construction of a bank in Tripoli, Libya. The contract is due for completion in 18 months.

Steel Framed Buildings for Iceland

Coseley Buildings Ltd., of Lanesfield, Wolverhampton, announce that two large pre-engineered buildings left their works on April 10 on the first stage of their journey to Iceland, where they will be erected for the Icelandic Fisheries industry as herring oil and meal factories housing herring reduction machinery, boilers, cookers, dryers and grinders.

Oxygen/Nitrogen Plant for India

British Oxygen have gained a contract worth over £800,000 from The Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd. (F.A.C.T.), near Cochin, South India, to build a twin tonnage air separation plant with a total capacity of 370 tons a day. The unit includes an integrated nitrogen wash plant for hydrogen purification and will produce 170 tons of oxygen and 200 tons of nitrogen a day.

Printing Machinery for Russia

Witton-James Ltd., of Hendon, have received through Marioni S.A., Paris, an order from Technoproimport, Moscow, for two Witton-James-Wood Autopaster reelstands with tension equipment for use in the U.S.S.R. in association with two Marioni rotary offset printing presses.

Belt Conveyor Furnace for Pakistan

Incandescent Ltd., of Smethwick, Staffs., announce that an Incandescent mesh belt conveyor furnace was on its way to the Batala Engineering Co. Ltd., in Pakistan, where it will be used for the bright annealing and blueing of electric motor laminations.

Bridge for Newfoundland

British Insulated Callender's Construction Co. Ltd., have received an order worth £55,000 from Phillips Electrical Construction Co. Ltd., Brockville, Ontario, for the supply of parts to the Government of Newfoundland to form a 310 foot long Callender-Hamilton bridge. This 26 foot wide steel unit contruction highway bridge will span the narrows of St. Paul's Bay. The parts will be fabricated and hot-dip galvanized in Britain by Painter Bros. Ltd., of Hereford. All three companies are members of the BICC Group.

Gas Mains for Russia

Darchem Engineering Ltd., of Stillington, Stockton-on-Tees, (Darlington Chemicals Ltd., group) announce that it has completed an order for the supply of 180ft. of 54 inch diameter mild steel gas mains lined with stainless steel. These mains are being supplied to the order of Simon-Carves Ltd., for Techmashimport, Moscow.

Drilling Machines for China

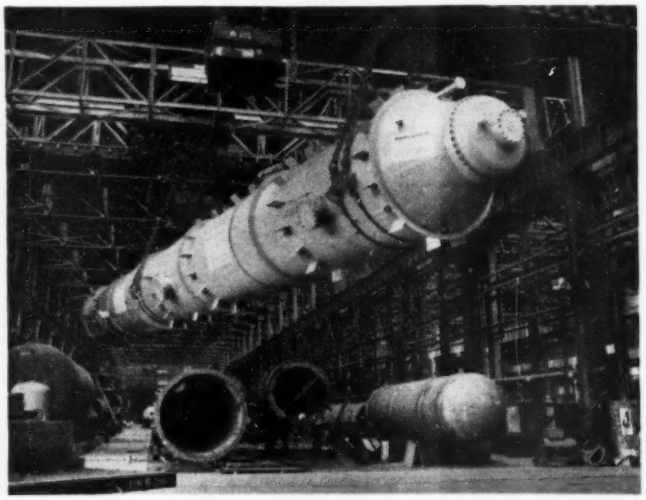
The Motor and Control Gear Division of A.E.I. Ltd., has received an order from Victor Products (Wallsend) Ltd., for 3,000 type WKT 18/14A stator and rotor units for building into and driving the Victor drilling machines. The contract for the drilling machines was obtained in the face of fierce competition from both comunist and non-communist countries. It was actually placed by Comunist China who will use the equipment in their rapidly expanding coal-fields.

Trainer Aircraft for Sudan

British Aircraft Corporation announce a repeat order for a small number of Hunting Jet Provost Trainer aircraft, placed by the Sudan.

Revolving Armature Alternators for Turkey

Arthur Lyon & Co. (Engineers) Ltd., of Stamford, Lincs, have received an order for 60 machines in their 'Stamford' range of revolving armature alternators from Petbow Ltd., of Sandwich, Kent. The alternators are being built into diesel engined generating sets to the requirements of "B.P. Petrolleri A.S." for use as power units for petrol filling stations in Turkey.



This 82 ft. long lubricants treating tower has been manufactured at the Greenwich works of G. A. Harvey & Co. (London) Ltd., for the BP Refinery at Kwinana, Western Australia. Made of 11/16″ steel plate the tower has an internal diameter of 8 ft. 6 ins. and weighs 49 tons. It was completed to schedule to the design and order of the main contractors, Foster Wheeler Ltd., and before despatch was hydraulically tested to 148 lb. per sq. inch. A second vessel for Kwinana, completed by Harveys at the same time, was a 66 ft. long extract stripper and vacuum flash tower, 4 ft. in diameter and weighing 12 tons.

Air Conditioning Equipment for British Bank of the Middle East

Temperature Ltd., of London, have been awarded a contract, valued at approximately £14,000, for air conditioning plant to be installed in the British Bank of the Middle East's new Tripoli building This six-storey building, costing about a quarter of a million pounds, is being built by Richard Costain (Middle East) in the centre of Tripoli.

Turbo-Generators for Australia

C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have been awarded a contract worth approximately £3 million by the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. They are to supply two 200,000 kW steam turbo-generator sets and condensing and feed heating plant.

Cable Making Equipment for Poland

Fawcett Preston & Co., a member of the Metal Industries Group, have received an order worth nearly £150,000 from Polimex, the Polish state trading organization, for seven complete Davis-Standard extrusion lines to be used for producing a wide range of plastic and rubber-covered cable varying from 1·77mm. to 64mm. in diameter.

Furnishing for New Swiss Hotel

Maple & Co. Ltd., have furnished the salons, suites and dining room at the new President Hotel, Geneva, with Regency style furniture and other traditional designs for occasional furniture.

Comet Jet Airliners for the Sudan

Hawker Siddeley Aviation announce that Sudan Airways have placed an order for two de Havilland Comet 4C jet airliners (Rolls-Royce Avon jet engines) to be delivered later this year. This contract brings to 69 the number of Comet 4, 4B and 4C aircraft sold.

Laboratory Furnishings for India

Baird & Tatlock (London) Ltd., have secured the contract for laboratory furnishings in the new CIBA Research Centre, Bombay, dedicated to fundamental research. Eighty laboratories are involved with a total floor area of 36,000 sq. ft.

Export Achievements (*Continued*)

Switchgear for Kuwait

An additional contract worth more than £100,000 has been placed by the Government of Kuwait with South Wales Switchgear Ltd., of Blackwood, Monmouthshire, who are now erecting on site in Kuwait 500MVA 11kV indoor metalclad switchgear and control equipment for three major substations, to the value of £156,000. The new order, placed by the Ministry of Electricity, Water and Gas, is for forty 4 panel, single busbar, air-insulated indoor metalclad switchboards, incorporating vertical isolation oil-immersed circuit breakers with a breaking capacity of 350MVA at 11kV.

Cotton Machinery for Malta and Syria

Orders for cotton spinning machinery totalling £1 million have been secured by Platt Bros. (Sales) Ltd., a member of the Stone-Platt Group, from Malta and Syria. The £600,000 Malta contract is to equip the Island's first fine spinning mill, Phoenix Textile Enterprises Ltd., which will be located near Mosta. The Syrian contract is for the Spinning section of a new mill at Homs.

Toys for Poland

Meccano Ltd., of Liverpool, have received their first order from Poland, which includes more than 5,000 Dinky toy models of cars and lorries and many hundreds of the new-style Meccano outfits. Bayko building sets with which models of houses, churches, garages and skyscrapers can be built are also in demand by the Poles. The Dinky toys called for by Poland include the Rolls-Royce Silver Wraith, the Ford Anglia, the Triumph Herald, a Healey-type speed-boat with its trailer, an Austin taxi and the Morris Mini-Traveller, as well as a realistic replica of a Royal Canadian Mounted Police car with two Mounties in full-dress uniform as a driver and passenger. For road building scenes there is a demand for such toys as a movable concrete mixer, a multi-bucket unit and earth-moving equipment.

Leyland Buses for Ceylon

Leyland Motors Ltd., have won a £200,000 order from Ceylon Transport Board for nearly 100 Comet single-deck bus chassis. Since its inception four years ago, it has purchased nearly £2 million worth of Leyland Group buses.

Ore Loading Jetty for Sierra Leone

Taylor Woodrow (Sierra Leone) Ltd., have been awarded a contract valued at £2½ million by the Sierra Leone Development Co., for the construction of an ore loading jetty at Pepel, 14 miles from Freetown, and for the extension of existing facilities.

Submarine Power Cable for Hong Kong

The BICC Group, which, as announced recently, has nearly completed a £435,000 contract awarded by China Light & Power Co. Ltd., for the first 66kV oil-filled cables for Hong Kong, has received a further order from the same source for the supply of a 3,000 yard 33kV submarine power cable link between the island of Lantao and the Chinese mainland.

Cables for Kuwait

BICC's announce that they have so far this year received orders to the value of over £78,000 from Kuwait Department of Posts. Telegraphs and Telephones for the supply of plastic and paper insulated telephone distribution cables.

Piling in India

The Cementation Co. Ltd., report that a £390,000 foundation piling contract has been awarded to their Indian branch by Heavy Engineering Corporation for an Indo-Czechoslovakian foundry forge to be built at Ranchi (Bihur).

Pre-engineered Steel Frame Buildings for Iraq

An order for buildings worth £115,000 to cover an area of over a quarter of a million square feet is being executed by Coseley Buildings Ltd., of Wolverhampton, for the new Iraqi port of Um Qasr, on the Shatt-al-Arab below Basrah (where another 300,000 sq. ft. of Coseley buildings have been supplied to the Iraqi Ports Administration since 1960).

Hydraulic Motors for Canada

Chamberlain Industries Ltd., of London, state that their STAFFA hydraulic motors and power packs have been selected for incorporation in a tunnelling machine designed for their Toronto Subway Contract in Canada by Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons Ltd., of London.

Storm-Warning Radar for Australia

The first storm-warning surveillance radar to cover the inhabited areas of the north eastern coast of Australia was despatched by Cossar Radar & Electronics Ltd., of Harlow, Essex, recently. The radar, which has been ordered by the Australian Commonwealth Government, will warn of the approach of hurricane winds arising from cyclone formation in the Coral Sea.

Power Cables for East Germany

Crompton Parkinson Ltd., have received an order for power cables up to 20 Kilovolt capacity worth £58,000 from East Germany. The order was placed at the recent Leipzig Fair. It is stated that negotiations are proceeding for a substantial transformer contract.

Cotton Yarn for Czechoslovakia

Newton, Lansdowne & Co. Ltd., of London, announce that they have secured from Czechoslovakia an order for 400,000 lbs. of combed cotton yarn, valued at £110,000.

Teleprinters for Canada

A £109,000 contract for the supply of over 300 teleprinters to the Canadaian Army has been received by Creed & Co. Ltd., the Croydon makers of communications equipment.

Tyres for Trinidad Buses

Seiberling Rubber Co. (Great Britain) Ltd., of London, announce that their Highway 110 tyres have been specified for fitment to the 55 A.E.C. buses ordered by Aziz Ahamed and Princes Town Bus Co., of Trinidad. This involves Seiberling in supplying a total of 385 tyres for use on Trinidad's new bus services.

Buses for Trinidad

English Exporters (London) Ltd., report the sale of 35 Bedford buses for the Northern section of the island of Trinidad, to the value of about £147,000.

Mr. D. G. S. Browne (extreme right), British Trade Commissioner in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, presenting the keys of the first Mark X Jaguar purchased in the Federation to Mr. J. A. D. Roberts, managing director, Rhodesian Milling Co. With them is Mr. J. Sager of Sager's Motors (Pvt.) Ltd., the main Jaguar distributors in Salisbury. Before being sold the car was on display in the British National Pavilion at the Central African Trade Fair.

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
July 19	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcs.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcestershire. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*
July 23	Huts and buildings Blister hangar Romney and Nissen huts, cable.	Royal Air Force Station, Bromley, Kent.	Harold Williams & Partners, 80 High Street, Croydon, Surrey. (Tel.: Croydon 1931.) Catalogues free.
July 25	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Glos.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King's Street, Gloucester. (Tel.: Gloucester 21267.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*
July 26	Land with storage buildings in situ (approx. 60,000 sq. ft. including 2 large aircraft hangars).	Royal Air Force Station, Memsbury, Berkshire.	Pocock & Son, 18 High Street, Marlborough, Wilts. (Tel.: Marlborough 479.) Catalogues free.
Aug. 30	Miscellaneous store and equipment	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel.: Carlisle 26292.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each *Postal Orders only.*
Sept. 13	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel.: Stockport 2252.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the Auctioneers.

Air Ministry Tender Sale

Tenders invited for the purchase and removal of a T.2. type hangar, 3 No. Robin hangars and 5 No. Romney huts situated in East Anglia. Apply within 7 days of the date of this advertisement to Air Ministry, C19a, Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. for tender form.

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
July 17-20	Vehicles, earthmoving and lifting equipment	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Notts. (Tel.: 54272.)
Aug. 16	Miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop.	Hall, Waterbridge & Owen (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel.: 2081.)
Aug. 21-23	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	War Dept. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3.
Aug. 28	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordinance Depot, Didcot, Berks.	Simmons & Son (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel.: 54025.)

For each Sale shown above obtain catalogue, available 14 days prior to date of Sale, from the appropriate auctioneer price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*.

MACHINE TOOLS – Sale by Tender

Automatics; borers; horizontal and radial drills; centre, cylinder, internal and surface grinders; centre capstan, turret and multi-tool lathes; horizontal vertical, universal, manufacturing, hydromatic and hyper millers; presses; planing, sawing, shaping machines etc.

Locations; W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts and Royal Ordnance Factory, Kings Meadow, Notts. Permission to view on production of tender form only.

Application for tender forms should be made to War Office, Directorate of Disposals, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tenders must be returned by August 7, 1962.

REPORTS FOR U.K. EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

***UNITED KINGDOM** exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirer should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.*

KING & CO.
71 BISHOPSGATE
LONDON, EC2
London Wall 7201 (5 lines)

SALES AND VALUATIONS OF
FACTORIES
PLANT AND MACHINERY VALUERS

By Order of R. G. Horton (Engineers) Ltd., DELPH ROAD, BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

WALKER, WALTON & HANSON

will SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY 26th JULY, 1962

SURPLUS CIVIL ENGINEERING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES, TRAILERS, ETC.,

comprising:

"10 R.B." AND "19 R.B." RUSTON BUCYRUS EXCAVATORS WITH DRAGLINE AND DRAG SHOVEL EQUIPMENT, ALSO BASE MACHINES. "38 R.B." RUSTON BUCYRUS EXCAVATOR WITH DRAG SHOVEL, 2 DRAG SHOVEL EQUIPMENTS FOR "38 R.B." EXCAVATOR, RANSOMES & RAPIER "410" EXCAVATOR WITH 4 in 1 EQUIPMENT, CATERPILLAR ANGLEDOZERS BULLDOZERS AND TRACTORS (INCLUDING D4's D6's D7's & D8's), CATERPILLAR "D8" ANGLEDOZER WITH HYSTERWAY EQUIPMENT, HYSTERWAY EQUIPMENT TO FIT CATERPILLAR "D6", DISTINGTON MODEL "B.90". MOTORISED DIESEL GRADER, MUIR HILL DUMPERS, SWING/WEIGH BATCHERS BY BLAW-KNOX & DRAYTON., CONCRETE MIXERS BY BLAW-KNOX, BENFORD, STOTHERT & PITT, LE TOURNEAU HEAVY ROOTER, WINGET POWER BARROWS, NEALS "4 in 1" CRANE, MANN EGERTON CRANE, DRAYTON MONO RAIL UNITS, DIAPHRAGM PUMPS, AUTO DIESEL LIGHTING SETS, HOBART ELECTRIC WELDING SET, JOHNSON POWER RAMMERS, CONCRETE SKIPS, 1,300 YARDS OF HUDSON JUBILEE RAIL TRACK TOGETHER WITH WAGONS, 16 TONS OF STEEL FORM WORK PANELS

also

LANDROVERS, COACHES, TIMBER TRAILERS, ETC.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 12.30 p.m.

ON VIEW: Tuesday 24th July, Wednesday 25th July from 9 a.m.—5 p.m. and also on the morning of Sale from 9 a.m.

CATALOGUES: Obtainable from the Auctioneers' Offices, Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham, Telephone: Nottingham 54272 (7 lines).

INTERNATIONAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS and HARDWARE FAIR COLOGNE

7-9 SEPTEMBER, 1962

THE GATEWAY TO THE COMMON MARKET

1300 firms will show the greatest concentration of goods for modern living

A visit to this Fair is a MUST for all firms who wish to keep abreast of the latest developments in this field

Passes, travel and information from:

DU MONT PUBLICITY CO. LTD.,
18, Queensberry Place,
London, S.W.7. *Telephone: KEN 1700*

By Order of the British Transport Commission

BRITISH ROAD SERVICES

SALE BY AUCTION

at the STAR & GARTER HOTEL, BRIDGE ROAD, KIRKSTALL, LEEDS, 5

at 11 a.m. on 26th July, 1962

70 VEHICLES & TRAILERS

by leading makers

3 PRIVATE CARS

12 ENGINES

and quantity VEHICLE SPARES, etc.

lying at B.R.S. Depots, Cardigan Fields & Bell Hill, Leeds

On view 24th and 25th July

Catalogues available approx. 10 days before Sale from the Chartered Auctioneers

HEPPER & SONS

Hepper House, East Parade, Leeds, 1. Tel. 31241/2

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Outside Europe	July 6	Oct. 5
Europe	June 1	Sept. 7
United Kingdom	May 4	Aug. 3

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc. may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which owing to space limitation are not included in the list.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 6, June 1 and May 4, respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

No change.

EUROPE

Amendment:

The title of the Genoa 1st International Communications Fair (INTERCOM) to be held from May 25-June 9, 1963, should now read 1st International Fair of Maritime Communications and Telecommunications. Details about this event first appeared in the issue dated April 27, 1962.

Additions:

MADRID: 1ST INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CONSTRUCTION (CIVIL ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS) – September 26-October 26, 1962.
Apply, Exinco, Calle de Alcala 42, Madrid-14.

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL FURNITURE FAIR – January 23-28, 1963.
* Apply, Salon du Meuble et des Industries de l'Ameublement, 22 Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Paris 8.

UNITED KINGDOM

Amendment:

We have been informed that the 3rd International Refrigeration, Frozen Foods and Air-Conditioning Exhibition will now be held at Earls Court, April 2-5, 1963, and not May 14-17 as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 4.

Additions:

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL HARDWARE TRADES FAIR – February 4-8, 1963.
* At Olympia. Apply, Universal Exhibitions Ltd., 74 Holland Park, London, W.11. (Tel.: Park 7360 and 7723.)

LONDON: FOURTH DELICATESSEN EXHIBITION – February 25-March 1, 1963.
* At Royal Horticultural Society's Old and New Halls, Vincent Square, London, S.W.1. Apply, Contemporary Exhibitions Ltd., Walmar House, 288 Regent Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Museum 5153/5.)

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER FAIR – May 20-25, 1963.
At Alexandra Palace, London, N.22. Apply, L. W. Redhead, Esq., Shoe and Leather News (Exhibitions) Ltd., Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Monarch 0666.)

British Mobile Exhibition

IT IS PROPOSED that four vehicles, – two motorised units, each with a trailer – will leave Britain in September for a tour of Russian towns and cities. The visit is being organized by Mobile Exhibitions Ltd.

Each vehicle and trailer, with an overall length of 62 feet, will have four exhibition display rooms of approximately 200 square feet, shelves and tables for showing equipment, models and photographs, tape recorders and typewriters, kitchens with cookers, refrigerators and washing machines, a conference room, and 16 mm sound film projectors and 35 mm slide projectors. When in transit each vehicle will be able to carry two tons of display equipment for each company. One of the vehicles will also carry a Mini-Minor car for transporting representatives to and from the airport and for business visits in the exhibition and town areas.

'Primary purpose of the mobile exhibition is to enable British firms to make contact with the appropriate representatives of industry in the countries visited', said Mr. Greville Wynn, managing director.

The vehicles have been built at the Park Royal, London factory of Normand Ltd., on A.E.C. Reliance chassis.

Vienna International Autumn Trade Fair

THE Vienna International Autumn Trade Fair will take place from September 9-16, 1962. This fair, which is open to members of the public, has numerous sections in which both capital and consumer goods of all types are displayed.

This year, the Board of Trade has rented an area in the Hall of Nations, in which will be mounted a combined display by member firms of the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association and of the Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers. Flanking this centrepiece are shell stands rented by the Board of Trade to individual commercial exhibitors, who will display British manufactures ranging from textiles to hand tools.

Further information about this event can be obtained from the United Kingdom representatives of the fair organizers: Office of the Austrian Foreign Trade Representative, 1 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7. (Telephone: Knightsbridge 6934.)

British Plastics Display in Holland

THE BOARD OF TRADE and the British Plastics Federation are collaborating in the organization of a combined display of British plastics at the third International Plastics Exhibition (Macroplastic), which opens at Utrecht on October 18 and continues until October 25.

Six manufacturers and a number of trade and technical periodicals will take part in the official British display, which will cover 1,800 square feet. The Federation will staff a trade inquiry bureau.

In addition to the official combined display, a number of British firms will be displaying products independently or on the stands of agents, and there will also be a combined display of British plastics machinery in the machinery section.

Arrangements for the official combined display are being co-ordinated by Exhibitions Consultants Ltd., London, who are also organizing the combined display of machinery.

Irish Linen Exhibitions

A REPRESENTATIVE range of Northern Ireland's linen industry is to be presented by the Irish Linen Guild at 'Malkasten' Jacobistrasse, Dusseldorf, from September 24 to 27. In addition to the industry's products there will be a selection of laid table displays and a series of specially produced standing displays which will tell the story of Irish linen and its uses, its care and laundering and the functions of the Irish Linen Guild on behalf of the industry.

This exhibition will follow an earlier exhibition at the Ceylon Tea Centre, Haymarket, London, from August 8 to 18 entitled 'The Legend of Linen'. At this show a series of displays of Irish linen will include household linens, men's suitings, and industrial and unusual types of linen, room settings – kitchen, bedroom, dining room and the bathroom.

28 British Firms Show at Paris Textile Fair

(A report by B. J. Stenning, Chief Market Officer, Commercial Department, British Embassy, Paris)

Sir Keith Joseph (*centre*) Minister of State, Board of Trade, examining an exhibit at one of the British Stands in the Fair

THE FOURTH International Textile Fair was held in Paris at the Parc des Expositions, Porte de Versailles, from June 24 to June 28. The number of firms exhibiting was 217 and space occupied covered 15,000 square metres. The majority of exhibitors was naturally French but 115 firms from other countries were present. Of these 28 came from Britain. Other countries represented were West Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Austria, United States, Holland and Eire.

This fair is essentially a commercial event and is not open to the general public. French and foreign visitors must justify their professional interest before admittance, which is free. As in previous years the layout was good and the boutique system continued, since this appears to give satisfaction to all concerned. The normal amenities were provided, comprising a restaurant, bar, post office, bank, travel agency and information bureau. Hostesses and interpreters were available when required.

Visitors numbered 7,400 of whom a considerable proportion came from foreign countries. They comprised makers up, wholesalers, and buyers from the big stores. Fabrics dominated this exhibition with certain notable absences, mainly on the woollen side for which, in fact, there were a number of inquiries on the British inquiry stand.

British participation was organized by the Textile Promotion Consultative Committee, and the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers in conjunction with the Board of Trade. Following last year's pattern, the fabrics side was housed as a national group in boutiques which included a spacious inquiry office.

The presence of British carpets is an innovation so far as this fair is concerned and completely overshadowed the very small French, Belgian and German sections. It can be said that those French buyers who attended the exhibition saw (and many were pleasantly surprised by) an extremely attractive display of some of the best carpets produced in Britain. Moreover, good taste was evident in the presentation and the excellent stands and colour scheme were devised to show the carpets and their designs to the greatest advantage.

This being the first time that British carpet manufacturers had shown in France, reactions were naturally varied. Whilst some firms felt that their hopes were not entirely fulfilled others, apart from those who had taken orders, considered that they had made good contacts, both with the carpet merchants and the big stores. One or two took the opportunity to appoint agents. On the whole, the fabrics side was satisfied and several firms confirmed that they would probably be showing again next year.

The importance of this fair was underlined by the visit of Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade, on June 26. Sir Keith was entertained to lunch by the fair organizers and afterwards visited the British stands, following which he attended a Press reception organized by the Textile Promotion Consultative Committee and the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers. Also present was Monsieur Misoffe, the French Secretary of State for Internal Trade.

The Conference was opened by Colonel H. H. Aykroyd, President of the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers, on behalf of his own and textile organizations. He felt that so far as his own federation was concerned a lot of knowledge had been gained which should pave the way to future business.

Sir Keith Joseph, speaking in French, expresssed the view that British participation in the Common Market would certainly augment Franco-British trade exchanges and pointed out that 'British carpets and textiles are the best in the world and we are delighted that we are showing them to the French who have the finest taste in the world'.

Poznan Fair Order

At the closing of the Poznan Fair on June 24, (see last week's *Board of Trade Journal*), Mr. T. J. Sas, Managing Director of T. J. Sas & Son Limited concluded a contract with the Polish Government for supply of 4,000 metres of conveyor belting made to a special design by B. T. R. Industries Limited whom T. J. Sas & Sons Limited represent as Sole Agents. This sale is the third similar sale made by this company on behalf of B. T. R. Industries Limited.

An unusual feature of this transaction is that the total contract was placed with one company as against a division of the contract among several producers, which has been normal practice in the past.

Exhibition of Scottish Products in London

UNDER THE auspices of the Scottish Council, members of the newly formed Alloa and District Scottish Export Club met in London during July 2-6 to display their goods.

The club claims to be the first of its kind in Scotland in which members group together to pool their experience with a view to expanding their export trade.

'Tour Britain' Office Opens in Rome

Sir Ashley Clarke, British Ambassador to Italy, opened the British Travel Association's latest office recently in Rome, and at his invitation, Lady Mabane, wife of Lord Mabane, Chairman of the British Travel Association, performed the actual ceremony of cutting the ribbon while Lord Mabane looked on.

Overseas Trade Section

FIJI'S IMPROVED SHIPPING FACILITIES

The new 600 ft. berth at Walu Bay, Suva, which was handed over to the Fiji Government by the contractors on June 1. Fiji Conference Lines of London, who operate a direct monthly service from London to Suva and Lautoka, carried some of the material for the new wharf.

Photo.: Rob Wright, Suva

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Italy and Greece

THE ITALO-GREEK Trade Agreement of November 10, 1954, and the Additional Protocol of December 22, 1955, with annexed quota lists, have been tacitly extended for another year until June 30, 1963.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be made to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, at Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, until July 20, and after that date at Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757, Extension 457.)

Italy and Austria

THE PROCES-VERBAL signed in Rome on May 31, 1955, regulating trade exchanges between Italy and Austria, is extended tacitly for another 12 months to May 31, 1963. The quota lists are similarly extended.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, at Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London W.C.1 (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extensions 132 and 134) until July 20, and after that date at Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757, Extension 457.)

Visits to Belgrade in September 1962

THE Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Belgrade has reported that as the European Games are to be held in that city from September 12-16, 1962, it may be difficult for ordinary business visitors to obtain hotel accommodation during this period.

Business men would therefore be well advised to avoid visiting Belgrade during the period September 10-20, 1962.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

provide an up-to-date, reliable and inexpensive source of information on commercial matters. They are obtainable from the Government Bookshops at the addresses listed below, and from agent booksellers in most large towns, who have special facilities for meeting your order quickly. It may be advisable to check with the Board of Trade the correct title of the document required and whether it is on sale at the bookshops of H.M. Stationery Office.

LONDON: York House, Kingsway, W.C.2 and 423 Oxford Street, W1

EDINBURGH 2: 13A Castle Street

MANCHESTER 2: 39 King Street

BIRMINGHAM 5: 35 Smallbrook, Ringway

CARDIFF: 109 St. Mary Street

BRISTOL 1: 50 Fairfax Street

BELFAST: 80 Chichester Street

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 614, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 778) until July 22, and after that date at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Telephone: City 5757). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 until July 22, and after that date at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

General (Inquiries by telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 738 and 771).

AUSTRALIA

Derrick for Marine Board of Hobart. August 1. E.S.B. 22517/62.*
Airport Sound Recording Equipment for the Department of Civil Aviation. Closing date postponed to July 24. E.S.B. 19100/62.*
Computer for Postmaster-General's Department. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 19729/62.
Turbine and Boiler Instruments for the Department of Electricity, Brisbane City Council. August 24. E.S.B. 22038/62.*
Sewerage Plant for the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board. September 25. E.S.B. 21368/62.
Circuit Breakers and Current Transformers for Electricity Commission of New South Wales. August 13. E.S.B. 21369/62.*
Electrical Equipment for State Electricity Commission of Victoria. Closing date postponed to July 25. E.S.B. 19730/62.*
Foundry Equipment for the Australian Mint. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to July 24. E.S.B. 16532/62.*

Commonwealth Stores Supply and Tender Board:

Hydraulic Press. August 14. E.S.B. 22037/62.
Machine Tools. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 19063/62.

BURMA

Equipment for Diesel Locomotive Repair Shop for the Burma Railways. August 23. E.S.B. 22001/62.*

The Union of Burma Purchase Board:

Cotton Waste. July 25. E.S.B. 21835/62.*
Belt Fasteners. July 27. E.S.B. 22043/62.*
Auger, Eye. July 27. E.S.B. 22042/62.*
Lead Pipes and Connections. July 25. E.S.B. 21888/62.*
Lamps. July 25. E.S.B. 21889/62.*
Paints. July 25. E.S.B. 21890/62.*
Water Filters. July 25. E.S.B. 21887/62.*
Diamond Cutter. July 27. E.S.B. 22041/62.*
Exmet Brick Work. July 27. E.S.B. 22040/62.*
Bulbs and Wires. July 25. E.S.B. 21899/62.*
Steel Tanks and Sheets. July 25. E.S.B. 21834/62.*
Pressure Lamps. July 25. E.S.B. 21838/62.*
Wheel-barrows. July 27. E.S.B. 22039/62.*
Galvanized Flex. July 25. E.S.B. 21837/62.*
Grass Cutter. July 25. E.S.B. 21364/62.*
Batteries. July 25. E.S.B. 21366/62.*
Sewing Machine. July 25. E.S.B. 21367/62.*
Theatre Light Fittings. July 25. E.S.B. 21365/62.*
Heel Tip Nails. July 24. E.S.B. 21824/62.*
Screws, Nuts and Bolts. July 24. E.S.B. 21828/62.*
Plumbago Powder. July 24. E.S.B. 21826/62.*
Brushes. July 24. E.S.B. 21825/62.*
Boiler Fusible Plugs. July 24. E.S.B. 21827/62.*
Files. July 25. E.S.B. 21886/62.*

CANADA

Electrode Salt Bath for Purchasing Bureau. July 25. E.S.B. 21885/62.*

Manitoba Institute of Technology:

Microscopes. July 27. E.S.B. 21833/62.*
Machines and Apparatus. July 27. E.S.B. 21832/62.*

CEYLON

L.V. Switchgear for the Ministry of Agriculture. August 7. E.S.B. 21840/62.*
Tinplate Cans for Ministry of Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping. August 6. E.S.B. 21839/62.*
Hardwood Broad Gauge Sleepers for the Ministry of Transport and Works. September 19. E.S.B. 21739/62.*

The National Textile Corporation:

Sub-station Equipment. Closing date postponed to August 17. E.S.B. 18606/62.
Steam and Power Generating Equipment. Closing date postponed to September 10. E.S.B. 18285/62.*

Ministry of Finance:

Chalk. July 24. Tender specification available for loan. E.S.B. 21323/62.*
Kit Rugs. July 24. Tender specification available for loan. E.S.B. 21522/62.*

EGYPT

Organization for the Five-year Plan:

Diesel Generating Sets. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 20820/62.
Packing Stations. Closing date postponed to August 4. E.S.B. 10206/62.*
Hydrogenation Plant. November 15. E.S.B. 22522/62.*

FORMOSA

The Central Trust of China:

Tyres and Tubes. July 25. E.S.B. 21879/62.*
Spur and Sprocket. July 25. E.S.B. 21870/62.*
Spare Parts for Insectioides Plant. July 25. E.S.B. 21878/62.*
Pumps; Steam Cleaner; Metallizing Gun; Wheel Alignment Equipment. July 25. E.S.B. 21874/62.*
Combed Wool Tops. July 30. E.S.B. 21880/62.*
Filter Bottoms. August 11. E.S.B. 22052/62.*
X-Ray Machine. July 25. E.S.B. 22051/62.*
Steel Plates; Angles; Bars and Pipes; Electrodes; Chains. August 6. E.S.B. 21884/62.*
Crane. August 9. E.S.B. 21881/62.*

GREECE

Insulation Materials for Ministry of Trade. Closing date now July 24. Amendment has been made to the specification of the ebonite in sticks that are required. E.S.B. 29525/61.*

INDIA

Turbine Runner for Mysore State Electricity Board. August 4. E.S.B. 21191/62.*
Overhead Electrification Equipment (Railway) for Southern Railway. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 17052/62.*
Surveying Instruments for Government of Mysore. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 21252/62.*
Workshop Tools; Drawing Office Equipment; Testing Equipment for Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore. August 15. E.S.B. 22006/62.*
Excavator for Central Stores Purchase Department, Hyderabad. July 25. E.S.B. 22023/62.*
Laboratory Equipment for Government of Kerala. August 30. E.S.B. 21876/62.*
Lighting Transformers for Alloy Steels Project, Durgapur. September 29. E.S.B. 21848/62.

(*Continued on next page*)

SHIPPING & FORWARDING: COLLECTION SERVICES: AIR FREIGHT & GROUPAGE: PACKING: IMPORTS: TRAVEL: INSURANCE

Meadows

When urgent services or information are required phone:

London	MONarch 8030	Hull	36735
London Airport	Skyport 1506	Leith	2621
Liverpool	Maritime 2070	Bristol	293391
Glasgow	CITy 3311	Bradford	28234
Manchester	CENtral 8951	Ipswich	55051
Manchester Airport	MERcury 3225	Leicester	29456
Southampton	25033	Stoke-on-Trent	47021
Birmingham	Midland 7451	Northampton...	34422
Birmingham Airport	Sheldon 5217	Nottingham	53288

THOMAS MEADOWS & COMPANY LIMITED. 20–28 MILK STREET LONDON, E.C.2

AND AT OFFICES AS QUOTED ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Machinery for the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras. July 25. E.S.B. 22096/62.*
Various Items of Raw Materials (Chemicals) for Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. July 25. E.S.B. 21858/62.*
Rope Drum Hoists for the Executive Engineer, Workshop Division, Poona. (Further Information.) Closing date for the 40-ton hoists has been extended to August 17, and for the 20-ton hoists to August 24. E.S.B. 19779/62.
Marine Electric Cable for Hindustan Shipyard Limited. August 2. E.S.B. 22024/62.*
Transformers for Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. August 14. E.S.B. 22002/62.
Switchboard for the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking. July 30. E.S.B. 22033/62.*
Machine Tools; We'ding Equipment for the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras. August 2. E.S.B. 21849/62.*
Soil Testing Apparatus for Procurement Circle, P.O. Nangal Township. August 13. E.S.B. 21801/62.
Sand Blasting Equipment for Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. August 1. E.S.B. 21850/62.
Switchgear for Punjab State Electricity Board. August 16. E.S.B. 21400/62.
Drilling Equipment for Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. August 17. E.S.B. 22075/62.*
Cranes for Rihand Hydro-Electric Design Directorate. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21101/62.*

Damodar Valley Corporation:
Transformers. August 7. E.S.B. 21821/62.*
Power Capacitors. August 27. E.S.B. 21820/62.*

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:
Lathes. July 23. E.S.B. 22007/62.*
Welding Sets. July 31. E.S.B. 21843/62.*
Drilling Machines. July 23. E.S.B. 22008/62.*
Milling Machines. July 23. E.S.B. 22009/62.*

Hindustan Cables Ltd.:
Hydraulic Press. August 6. E.S.B. 21853/62.
Dust Extraction Plant. August 6. E.S.B. 21851/62.
Monorail Hoists and Lifting Beams. August 6. E.S.B. 21854/62.
Bobbin Pallets. August 6. E.S.B. 21852/62.

Hindustan Steel Limited:
Construction Project. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to October 4. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19053/62.*
Railway Wagon and Road Transport Weigh Bridges. September 26. E.S.B. 21847/62.
Machine Tools. September 24. E.S.B. 21846/62.
Construction Project. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 25. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19052/62.*

Madras State Electricity Board:
Tinned Copper Strips. July 31. E.S.B. 22078/62.*
Power Line Equipment. September 27. E.S.B. 22076/62.*
Transformers. August 17. E.S.B. 21844/62.*
Power Transformers. September 14. E.S.B. 21822/62.*

Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals:
Machine Tool. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 20900/62.*
Walking Dragline. September 25. E.S.B. 22069/62.*
Radial Drilling, Boring and Tapping Machine. August 2. E.S.B. 22068/62.*
Shovels, Mechanical. September 28. E.S.B. 22074/62.*
Blast Ho'e Drills. August 28. E.S.B. 22097/62.*
Telecommunication Cables. August 30. E.S.B. 22516/62.*
Trailers, Dumpers and Haulers. September 13. E.S.B. 22070/62.*
Crane. September 11. E.S.B. 22072/62.*

IRAN

Iranian Tobacco Monopoly:
Cardboard. August 27. E.S.B. 22004/62.*
Paper. September 4. E.S.B. 22003/62.*
Bobbined Kraftliner and Semi-Kraft. Closing date postponed to August 9. E.S.B. 18127/62.*

IRAQ

The Ministry of Health:
Poliomyelitis Vaccine. August 5. E.S.B. 22082/62.
Ambulances. September 23. E.S.B. 22083/62.

Dairy Administration:
Milk Can Washing Machines. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 21393/62.
Cheese Vat and Tools. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 22099/62.

Ministry of Oil:
Steel Pipe Fittings. August 9. E.S.B. 21386/62.
Pick-up Cars. September 1. E.S.B. 21391/62.
Transformer; Switchgear. August 18. E.S.B. 21396/62.

Iraqi Ports Administration:
Aluminium and Brass Sheets; Copper Rods and Pipes. August 1. E.S.B. 21385/62.
Medicines; Medical Instruments; Dressings. August 1. E.S.B. 21389/62.
X-Ray Diagnostic Equipment. August 8. E.S.B. 22501/62.
Brushes. August 1. E.S.B. 22100/62.

Ministry of Defence:
Hydrometers. July 30. E.S.B. 21381/62.*
Water Stills. August 13. E.S.B. 21380/62.
Water Stills. August 3. E.S.B. 21387/62.*

ITALY

NATO Infrastructure Contracts: Laying of Telephone Cables for Italian Authorities. Apply by July 23. G.D. 96/62(179) and G.D. 96/62(180).

KOREA

Office of Supply:
Agricultural Machinery. August 1. E.S.B. 22514/62.*
Tractors; Crane; Trucks; Trailers; Various Spare Parts. August 3. E.S.B. 22515/62.*
Radio Telephone Equipment. July 27. E.S.B. 21806/62.*

KUWAIT

Transformers for Ministry of Electricity and Water. August 26. E.S.B. 22005/62.*

MALAYA

Construction of Airport for Malayan Government. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 29541/61.

NEW ZEALAND

Pumping Sets for Christchurch City Council. July 23. E.S.B. 21873/62.*

The General Post Office:
Clamps. August 13. E.S.B. 21870/62.*
Insulating Sleeving. August 3. E.S.B. 21871/62.*
Telegraph Relay Centres. Closing date postponed to August 24. E.S.B. 15943/62.

NORWAY

NATO Infrastructure Contracts:
The Norwegian Authorities:
No-break Power Equipment. Apply by July 23. G.D. 876/62(51).
Delivery and Mounting of Ventilation Plant and Three Dehumidifying Units. Apply by August 1. G.D. 92/62(50).
Delivery and Mounting of a Diesel Generator, etc. Apply by August 1. G.D. 92/62(49).

PAKISTAN

Vacuum Cleaners for Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Directorate-General. August 8. E.S.B. 22507/62.
Asphalt for Capital Development Authority. July 30. E.S.B. 22508/62.
Cloth for Pakistan Eastern Railway. July 27. E.S.B. 22506/62.

Pakistan Western Railway:
Copper Tubes. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21126/62.*
Electric Light Bulbs. July 27. E.S.B. 22510/62.
Cloth. July 25. E.S.B. 22509/62.
Inspection Agency (for Inspection of Stores Abroad). July 28. E.S.B. 21855/62.*
Centralized Traffic Control. September 5. E.S.B. 21893/62.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Ports, Railways and Transport Department:
Generating Sets. September 21. E.S.B. 22036/62.
Generating Plant. September 28. E.S.B. 22035/62.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Electricity and Water Services:
Printing Machines; Invoicing Machines; Filing Cabinet. September 21. E.S.B. 21399/62.
Transformers. July 26. E.S.B. 21815/62.

Civil Aviation Department:
Electrical and Radio Electrical Tools and Measuring Apparatus. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 6. E.S.B. 20124/62.*
Transmission Tower; Aerials and Lines. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 7. E.S.B. 20125/62.*
Radio Flashing Beacon. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 7. E.S.B. 20126/62.*
V.H.F. Radio Beacon. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 8. E.S.B. 20127/62.*
Control Table for Airport. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 8. E.S.B. 20128/62.*
Teleprinter Machines. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 6. E.S.B. 19300/62.*
Transmitter for Mobile Services. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 2. E.S.B. 19295/62.*
Transmitter for Fixed Services. Closing date postponed to August 2. E.S.B. 19296/62.*
Radio Terminal. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 3. E.S.B. 19297/62.*
Steady Frequency Radio Receiver. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 3. E.S.B. 19298/62.*
Sound Recorder. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 4. E.S.B. 19299/62.*

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Transformers for Bulawayo Electricity Department. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21167/62.*

Federal Printing and Stationery Department:
Envelopes. July 27. E.S.B. 21874/62.
Filmstrip Projectors. July 27. E.S.B. 21875/62.

SAUDI ARABIA

Construction Machinery and Equipment for Saleh and Abdul Bahussain. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 21817/62.

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

SOUTH AFRICA

Grid Rolls for State Tender Board. July 27. E.S.B. 21896/62.*
Refrigeration Plant and Building for Abattoir for the City Engineer's Department, Capetown. Closing date postponed to September 14. E.S.B. 9927/62.*

South African Railways:

Bending and Straightening Press. August 3. E.S.B. 22091/62.*
Platform Truck. July 24. E.S.B. 22095/62.*

SUDAN

Sudan Railways:

Lead Ingot. July 31. E.S.B. 22027/62.
Cotton Waste. August 9. E.S.B. 22067/62.*

Department of Stores and Equipment:

White Blankets. August 5. E.S.B. 22061/62.
Canvas. July 28. E.S.B. 22065/62.
Chairs. August 4. E.S.B. 22064/62.
Stationery Items. August 7. E.S.B. 22062/62.
Pressure Stoves. July 29. E.S.B. 22065/62.

SYRIA

Aluminium Sulphate for Water Services Department. July 23. E.S.B. 22518/62.

THAILAND

Compost Baler for the Organic Fertilizer Plant. August 7. E.S.B. 21861/62.*
Auger Bits for State Railways of Thailand. August 1. E.S.B. 21815/62.
Meters for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. August 6. E.S.B. 21864/62/D.L.F.*
Electrical Line Equipment for the Provincial Electricity Authority, Bangkok. July 27. E.S.B. 21867/62.

TURKEY

Electrical Equipment for Iller Bankasi, Genel Mudurluk. August 15. E.S.B. 22521/62.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tower Steel for Bonneville Power Administration. July 23. E.S.B. 21174/62.*

Bureau of Reclamation:

Special Structures. August 14. E.S.B. 21892/62.*
Fixed Wheel Gates. July 26. E.S.B. 22079/62.*
V.H.F. Radio Communications Equipment. July 26. E.S.B. 21891/62.*

URUGUAY

Main Terminal for State Fisheries Organization. Closing date postponed to August 8. E.S.B. 4647/62.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia
Inquiry for diabetic foods. (E.S.B. 20491/62.)
Inquiry for bagging machine; air clarifier; weigh feeder machine. (E.S.B. 21092/62.)
Manufacture under licence – steel and iron castings. (E.S.B. 20477/62.)
Reference to the special advisory authority. (C.R.E. 7130/62.)

Belgium/Luxembourg
Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

Bermuda
Inquiry in respect of hotel project; golf course. (E.S.B. 8062/62.)

Brazil
Industrial and trade developments. (C.R.E. 1251 (3) G.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for woollen and worsted piece goods; women's suitings. (E.S.B. 21513/62.)
Inquiry for cable tracing apparatus. (E.S.B. 21408/62.)
Federal Government Contracts. (E.S.B. 14025/60.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for electric welding equipment. (E.S.B. 21500/62.)
Inquiry for printing machinery and equipment; plastics packaging equipment; extruding machinery. (E.S.B. 21046/62.)
High Commission project – air conditioning and desalting plant; electrical equipment; lift equipment. (C.R.E. 5933/62.)

Colombia
Inquiry for turbines and accessories. (E.S.B. 21375/62.)

Denmark
Agency inquiry for petrol engines. (E.S.B. 21492/62.)
Economic report, May 1962. (C.R.E. 3029/61.)

El Salvador
Inquiry for concrete mixers. (E.S.B. 20490/62.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for thread-cutting taps. (E.S.B. 21267/62.)
Agency inquiry for steel bars and wires. (E.S.B. 21498/62.)

France
Agency inquiry for compressed air wrench sockets. (E.S.B. 21100/62.)
Agency inquiry for layettes; toys and articles for infants. (E.S.B. 21683/62.)
Agency inquiry for woollen skirts. (E.S.B. 21461/62.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 19147/62.)
Economic report, March/April 1962. (C.R.E. 4694/62.)

Germany (Federal Rupublic)
Agency inquiry for plastics hose and pipes. (E.S.B. 21659/62.)
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; confectionery. (E.S.B. 21558/62.)
Agency inquiry for tool boxes. (E.S.B. 21721/62.)
Agency inquiry for shoe laces. (E.S.B. 21663/62.)
Agency inquiry for household ceramics; glass products; fancy goods. (E.S.B. 21690/62.)
Agency inquiry for iron and steel; metal castings; steel tubes; pressed parts. (E.S.B. 21754/62.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 21559/62.)
Inquiry for knitting wool; knitwear. (E.S.B. 21613/62.)
Economic report, 25th June-1st July, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import Committee Publication, 28th June, 1962 – fresh cut flowers. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

India
Inquiry for vulcanizing materials. (E.S.B. 21206/62.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for leather clothing. (E.S.B. 21512/62.)
Agency inquiry for pipes and pipe fittings. (E.S.B. 21511/62.)
Agency inquiry for optical instruments and apparatus; dental appliances and equipment; cinematograph accessories. (E.S.B. 21572/62.)
Inquiry for materials for prefabricated buildings. (E.S.B. 21573/62.)

Jamaica
Inquiry for gas cookers. (E.S.B. 21469/62.)

Kenya and Uganda
Inquiry for steel pressings. (E.S.B. 21018/62.)

Mexico
Inquiry for fishing vessels; echo-sounders; nets and reels; congelation and refrigeration plant. (E.S.B. 19896/62.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for auto components; ferrous and non-ferrous sheets; nuts and bolts; machine tools; electrical equipment; pumps. (E.S.B. 21787/62.)

Panama
Market report on water pumps. (E.S.B. 17900/62.)

Panama, Costa Rica/Nicaragua
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 4481/G.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Agency inquiry for clothing. (E.S.B. 21961/62.)
Agency inquiry for clothing. (E.S.B. 21413/62.)

Roumania
Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 4321/62.)

Singapore
Inquiry for fish meal. (E.S.B. 14266/62.)
Jurong industrial project. (E.S.B. 20688/62.)

Sudan
Inquiry for school equipment. (E.S.B. 20748/62.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for electric drills; hand tools; electric food mixers. (E.S.B. 21577/62.)
Inquiry for dolls; display equipment. (E.S.B. 21095/62.)
Inquiry for microscope slides. (E.S.B. 20271/62.)
Economic report, May 1962. (C.R.E. 2237/62.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for chain saws. (E.S.B. 21000/62.)

Trinidad
Agency inquiry for mirrors. (E.S.B. 21430/62.)
Inquiry for women's clothing; shoes; toilet goods; piece goods. (E.S.B. 22102/62.)

Turkey
Inquiry in respect of machinery and plant; electrical and electronic equipment; steel; tools; hardware; chemicals; colliery equipment. (E.S.B. 39232/61.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for soil pipe and fittings. (E.S.B. 21653/62.)
Inquiry for textiles; medical and surgical supplies; tubing. (E.S.B. 21520/62.)
Inquiry for gang saws. (E.S.B. 19322/62.)
Inquiry for air compressors; pneumatic handtools. (E.S.B. 21583/62.)
Inquiry for motorized golf carts. (E.S.B. 21470/62.)
Inquiry for building materials. (E.S.B. 21237/62.)
Inquiry for building supplies; hardware; plywood; doors and flooring; light fixtures; plastics – further information. (E.S.B. 16657/62.)
Inquiry for wire. (E.S.B. 21646/62.)
Inquiry for chipper and planner knives; bandsaws and gangsaws. (E.S.B. 21522/62.)
Inquiry for hammermills; chemicals for livestock industry. (E.S.B. 20657/62.)
Economic report, May 1962. (C.R.E. 870/62.)
Trade shows in Chicago to be visited by an officer of the British Consulate General, Chicago. (E.S.B. 21566/62.)

Uruguay
Market report on food processing machinery. (E.S.B. 15305/62.)

Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

CANADA

Canadian Surcharge on Imports

THE TEXT of the official Press Release on the temporary graduated surchage to be imposed on imported goods was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 29 (page 1460). Details of the three schedules which list the tariff items affected by the surcharge are given below and the remainder of schedule C will be published in next week's issue.

SCHEDULE A (Tariff items covering goods on which there will be an additional 15 per cent. duty).

Tariff Item	
8c	Pates de foie gras, foies gras, preserved, in tins or otherwise; lark pates.
8d	Animal liver paste.
23	Preparations of cocoa or chocolate, n.o.p., and confectionery, coated with or containing chocolate, the weight of the wrappings and cartons to be included in the weight for duty.
66b	Pretzels.
79b	Orchids, natural, cut, whether in designs or bouquets or not.
79c	Flowers and foliage, natural, cut, whether in designs or bouquets or not, n.o.p.
85a	Mushrooms, dried or otherwise preserved.
85b	Truffles, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved.
103	Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, and containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit in the liquid contents thereof.
104	Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, and containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit in the liquid contents thereof.
141	Sugar candy and confectionery, n.o.p., including sweetened gums, candied popcorn, candied nuts, flavouring powders, custard powders, jelly powders, sweetmeats, sweetened breads, cakes, pies, puddings and all other confections containing sugar.
143	(1) Cigars, the weight of the bands and ribbons to be included in the weight for duty. (2) Cigars, valued for duty at more than 86·00 per pound, the weight of the bands and ribbons to be included in the weight for duty.
143a	Cigarettes, the weight of the paper covering to be included in the weight for duty.
144	Cut tobacco.
147	Ale, beer, porter and stout.
156 (a)	Whisky.
(b)	Gin, n.o.p.
(c)	Rum, n.o.p.
(d)	Brandy.
(e)	Liqueurs.
157d	Angostura bitters.
160	Alcoholic perfumes: (a) When in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each. (b) When in bottles, flasks or other packages, containing more than four ounces each.
161	Perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, lotions, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind: (a) When in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each. (b) When in bottles, flasks or other packages, containing more than four ounces each.
162 (a)	Vermouth, aperitif and cordial wines, containing 32 per cent. or less of proof spirit, whether imported in wood or in bottles.
(b)	Vermouth, aperitif and cordial wines, containing more than 32 per cent. of proof spirit and not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit.
163	(1) Wines of the fresh grape of all kinds, not sparkling, imported in barrels or in bottles, for sacramental purposes, containing not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit. (2) Wines of all kinds, n.o.p., including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder, and currant wines, containing 24 per cent. or less of proof spirit, whether imported in wood or in bottles. (3) Wines of all kinds, n.o.p., including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing more than 24 per cent. but not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit, whether imported in wood or in bottles.
163a	(1) Prune wine, not sparkling, when containing not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit. (2) Prune wine, not sparkling, when containing more than 26 per cent. of proof spirit and not more than 38 per cent. of proof spirit.
164	(a) Wines of the fresh grape of all kinds, except sparkling wines, imported in barrels or in bottles, containing less than 35 per cent. proof spirit, when the produce of Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa. (b) Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, imported in barrels or in bottles, containing 35 per cent. or over but not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit, when the produce of Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa.
165	Champagne and all other sparkling wines:
234	Perfumery, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin.
362	Articles consisting wholly or in part of sterling or other silverware, n.o.p.; manufactures of gold or silver, n.o.p.
362b	Toilet articles of all kinds, including atomizers, brushes, buffers, button hooks, combs, cuticle knives, hair receivers, hand-mirrors, jewel boxes, manicure scissors, nail files, perfume bottles, puff jars, shoe horns, trays and tweezers, of which the manufactured component material of chief value is sterling silver.
362c	Nickel-plated ware, gilt or electro-plated ware, n.o.p.
415a (i)	Refrigerators, domestic or store, completely equipped or not: (i) Electric.
441e	Guns and rifles of a class or kind not made in Canada; complete parts thereof.
450	Roller skates and parts thereof.
462b	Cameras, n.o.p., of a class or kind not made in Canada; complete parts thereof.
463a	Motion picture projectors, arc lamps for motion picture work, motion picture or theatrical spot lights, light effect machines, portable motion picture projectors with or without sound equipment; electric rectifiers or generators designed for use with motion picture projectors; parts of all the foregoing, not including electric light bulbs, tubes, or exciter lamps.
463b	Still picture projectors combined with sound equipment.
463c	Motion and still picture screens.
511c	Skis.
511d	Ski fittings.
511e	Ski poles.
572	Oriental and imitation Oriental rugs or carpets and carpeting, carpets and rugs, n.o.p.
622	Trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags, tool bags, and baskets of all kinds, n.o.p.
623	Musical instrument cases and fancy cases or boxes of all kinds, portfolios and fancy writing desks, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket-books, fly books and parts thereof.
623a	Handbags of sisal, palm straw, or cane straw, with or without lining.
624a (1)	Dolls.
(3)	Mechanical toys of metal.
(4)	Juvenile construction sets of metal or rubber, consisting of various stampings, punched or moulded, and connections therefor; parts of the foregoing: (a) Of metal. (b) Of rubber.
(5)	Toy electric train sets, transformers, parts and accessories for use therewith.
647	Jewellery of any material, for the adornment of the person, n.o.p.
656 (a)	Tobacco pipes of all kinds.

SCHEDULE B (Tariff items covering goods on which there will be an additional 10 per cent. duty).

66a	Biscuits, sweetened or unsweetened, valued at not less than 20 cents per pound, said value to be based on the net weight and to include the value of the usual retail package.
105g	Fruits and peels, crystallized, glace, candied or drained; cherries and other fruits of creme de menthe, maraschino or other flavour.
142	Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes under conditions of the Excise Act, subject to such regulations as may be presribed by the Minister.
159	Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being or known or designated as essences, extracts, or ethereal and spirituous fruit essences, n.o.p.
178	Advertising and printed matter, viz.: Advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals; price books, catalogues and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets; advertising chromos, chromotypes, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertising bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, n.o.p.
179	Labels for cigar boxes, fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, confectionery or other goods or wares; shipping, price or other tags, tickets or labels, and railroad or other tickets, whether lithographed or printed, or partly printed, n.o.p.
181	Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts and all similar work, unsigned, and cards or other commercial blank forms printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, n.o.p.
181a	Pictorial postcards, greeting cards and similar artistic cards or folders.
187	Albumenized and other papers, textile fabrics and films, n.o.p.; all the foregoing chemically prepared for photographers' use.
187d	Sensitized photographic rolls consisting of a photo-sensitive layer and a positive receiving layer, for use in cameras for making positives.
187e	Sensitized negative film, 16 millimetres in width, for exposure in motion picture cameras.
195	Paper hanging or wall papers, including borders or bordering.
199	Papeteries, envelopes, and all manufactures of paper, n.o.p.
199d	Cigarette papers, gummed or not, in tubes, booklets or packets.

(*Continued on page* 89)

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BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION WITH ASSOCIATE AIRLINES

Canada (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	
199f	Hand-made papers, not to include mould-made deckle-edge papers, valued at not less than 40 cents per pound wholesale.
228	Soap powders, powdered soap, mineral soap, and soap, n.o.p.
252	Shoe blacking; shoemakers' ink; shoe, harness and leather dressing, and knife or other polish or composition, n.o.p.
284a	Earthenware tiles, for roofing purposes.
284c	Earthenware tiles, n.o.p.
285	Tiles or blocks of earthenware or of stone prepared for mosaic flooring.
286	Earthenware and stoneware, viz.: demijohns, churns or crocks, n.o.p.
287	All tableware of china, porcelain, semi-porcelain or white granite, but not to include teapots, jugs and similar articles of the type commonly known as earthenware.
288	Stoneware and Rockingham ware and earthenware, n.o.p.
289	Baths, bathtubs, basins, closets, closet seats and covers, closet tanks, lavatories, urinals, sinks and laundry tubs of earthenware, stone, cement, clay or other material, n.o.p.
307	Marble, n.o.p.
307a	Manufactures of marble, n.o.p.
307b	Granite, n.o.p.
307c	Manufactures of granite, n.o.p.
308a	Manufactures of alabaster, n.o.p.
323a	Mirrors of glass, bevelled or not, and framed or not, n.o.p.
326	(1) Demijohns or carboys, bottles, flasks, phials, jars and balls, of glass, not cut, n.o.p.; lamp chimneys of glass, n.o.p.; decanters and machine-made tumblers of glass, not cut nor decorated, n.o.p. (2) Glass tableware, n.o.p., and illuminating glassware, n.o.p. (3) Opal glassware, n.o.p. (4) Cut glass tableware and cut glassware, n.o.p.
326g	High thermal shock resisting glassware.
415a (ii)	Refrigerators, domestic or store, completely equipped or not: (ii) Other than electric.
415b	Washing machines, domestic, with or without motive power incorporated therein; complete parts of washing machines.
415g	Domestic clothes drying machines, and parts thereof.
415h	Domestic combination clothes washing and drying machines, and parts thereof.
425a	(1) Power lawn mowers, self-propelled or not, whether or not containing the power unit. (2) Gang-type lawn mowers designed to be drawn or pushed mechanically; parts thereof. (3) Lawn mowers, n.o.p.
433	Baths, bathtubs, basins, closets, lavatories, urinals, sinks, and laundry tubs of iron or steel, coated or not.
438a	Automobiles and motor vehicles of all kinds, n.o.p.; electric trackless trolley buses; chassis for all the foregoing.
438h	(1) Motor cycles having an engine capacity of 250 c.c. or less, engines or sidecars therefor, parts of the foregoing. (2) Motor cycles having an engine capacity of more than 250 c.c., engined or sidecars therefor; parts of the foregoing.
440j	Trawls' trawling spoons, fly hooks, hooks, sinkers, swivels, bait, sportsmen's fishing reels, fishing rods, and fishing tackle, n.o.p.
445d	Electric wireless or radio apparatus and complete parts, thereof, n.o.p.
445j	Electric dry shaving machines for use in removing human hair, and parts thereof.
462a	Cameras, n.o.p., of a class or kind made in Canada; complete parts thereof.
462c	Cameras and parts thereof for making negatives or positives three and one-quarter inches by four and one-quarter inches or larger, including carrying cases therefor.
462g	Accessories for cameras, namely: Backgrounds; Colour filters and holders; Diffusion discs and holders; Exposure meters; Flash guns; Flash tubes for high-speed flash apparatus; Lantern slide attachments; Lens hoods; Polarizing screens and holders; Range finders; Stands; Tripods and tripod tops; Vignetters; Parts of all the foregoing.
462h	Photographic equipment, namely: Densitometers; Ferro-type plates; Film or paper processors for photo-finishing; Film or print driers; Mounting presses; Negative or sheet-film hangers; Print straighteners; Print washers; Printers, contact; Printers, projection, commonly known as enlargers, for negatives or positives four inches by five inches and larger; Printers, power driven, for photo-finishing; Tanks or trays for negative and positive processing; Temperature controls or heaters for photographic solutions; Timing devices; Parts of all the foregoing.
463	Still picture projectors, and slides and film strips therefor, n.o.p.
511	Walking sticks and walking canes, of all kinds; golf clubs and finished parts thereof; skis; racquets and racquet frames and baseball bats; balls of all kinds for use in sports, games or athletics, n.o.p.
512	Picture frames and photograph frames, of any material.
515	Show-cases, of all kinds, and metal parts thereof.
518	Bagatelle and other game tables or boards.
519	House, office, cabinet or store furniture of wood, iron or other material, and parts thereof, not to include forgings, castings, and stamping of metal, in the rough: (1) Substantially of wood. (2) Other than of wood.
523a	Clothing, wearing apparel and other articles, made from woven fabrics wholly of cotton; all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the component fibre of which is wholly cotton, n.o.p.
533a	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partialiy manufactured, composed wholly or in part of wool or hair, when the textile component thereof is not more than 50 per cent. by weight, of silk, n.o.p.

Tariff Item	
548	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing wool, n.o.p.; fabrics coated or impregnated, composed wholly or in part of vegetable fibres but not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool, n.o.p.
553	The following, when the textile component thereof is more than 50 per cent., by weight, of silk: (1) Handkerchiefs, made from woven fabric. (2) Headsquares, scarves or mufflers, made from woven fabrics. (3) Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured.
563	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles made from woven fabrics, and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, the textile component of which is 50 per cent. or more, by weight, of man-made fibres or filaments or of glass fibres or filaments, not containing wool or hair.
565	Saris of any material.
568	(1) Knitted garments, knitted fabrics and knitted goods, n.o.p. (2) Knitted garments, women's and girls', wholly or in chief part by weight of wool or hair, valued at not less than $9·00 per pound.
568a	Socks and stockings: (1) Wholly or in chief part, by weight, of wool. (2) n.o.p.
568b	(1) Gloves of kid, n.o.p. (2) Gloves and mitts of all kinds, n.o.p.
568c	Women's dress gloves of kid, elbow length.
569	Hats, hoods and shapes of fur felt or of wool-and-fur felt, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.
569a (1)	Hats, hoods and shapes of wool felt.
(4)	Hats, n.o.p.
(5)	Berets of wool, knitted and fulled.
(6)	Caps, bonnets and berets, n.o.p., under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.
595	Tape or wire, coated or not, for use in the recording and reproduction of sound: (1) Of iron or steel. (2) n.o.p.
595a	Tape, coated, not exceeding three-eighths of an inch in width, for use in the recording and reproduction of sound.
597a (2)	Phonographs, graphophones, gramophones and finished parts thereof, n.o.p., including cylinders and records therefor.
611	Boots and shoes, pegged or wire fastened, with unstitched soles close edged.
611a (1)	Boots, shoes, slippers and insoles of any material, n.o.p.
(2)	Canvas shoes with rubber soles.
(3)	Boots, shoes and slippers of sisal with cork, sisal, leather or rubber soles.
624	Bead ornaments, and ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra cotta or composition; fans of all kinds, statues and statuettes of any material, n.o.p.
624a (2)	Toys of all kinds, n.o.p.
624b	Statues and statuettes of porcelain or earthenware.
625	Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats and cloaks of fur, and other manufactures of fur, n.o.p.
628	Braces or suspenders, and finished parts thereof.
629	Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials.
651	Buttons of all kinds, covered or not, and button blanks other than in the rough, n.o.p.; recognition buttons and cuff or collar buttons.
651a	Buttons, and button blanks other than in the rough, of vegetable ivory.
652	Toilet or dressing combs, n.o.p.; fancy combs, not being jewellery.
656 (b)	Cigar and cigarette holders.
(c)	Cases for cigar and cigarette holders, cigar and cigarette cases, smokers' sets and cases therefor, and tobacco pipe mounts.
(d)	Tobacco pouches.
657a	Cinematograph or moving picture films, positives, n.o.p.: (1) One and one-eighth of an inch in width and over. (2) Under one and one-eighth of an inch in width.
658a	Filmed or video taped television commercials.
908	Manufactures of synthetic resins including floor and wall tiles containing synthetic resin, n.o.p.
915	Manufactures of cellulose plastics, n.o.p.: (a) Cellulose nitrate. (b) Cellulose nitrate cinematograph and moving picture films, negatives, n.o.p. (c) Other.
918 (b)	Regenerated cellulose sponges.
(c)	Manufactures of regenerated cellulose, n.o.p.
920	Manufactures of protein plastics, n.o.p.

SCHEDULE C (Tariff items covering goods on which there will be an additional 5 per cent. duty).

Tariff Item	
5	Animals, living, n.o.p.: (a) Cattle. (b) Sheep, lambs and goats. (c) Silver or black foxes. (d) n.o.p.
6	Live hogs.
7	Meats, fresh, n.o.p.: (a) Beef and veal. (b) Edible offal of beef and veal. (c) Lamb and mutton. (d) Pork. (e) n.o.p.
8	Canned beef.
8a	Canned pork.
8b	Canned hams.
8e	Canned meats, n.o.p.
8f	Canned poultry or game, n.o.p.
8g	Extracts of meat and fluid beef, not medicated.
9a	Live poultry, n.o.p.
9b	Quails, partridges, and squabs, live or dead, n.o.p.
9e	Dead poultry, n.o.p.
9f	Eviscerated poultry, whether or not divided into portions and whether or not cooked.
9g	Game, n.o.p.
10	Meats, prepared or preserved, other than canned: (a) Bacon, hams, shoulders and other pork. (b) n.o.p.
12b	Sausage casings, synthetic, of paper.
13	Lard and animal stearine of all kinds, n.o.p.
13a	Lard compound and similar substances, n.o.p.

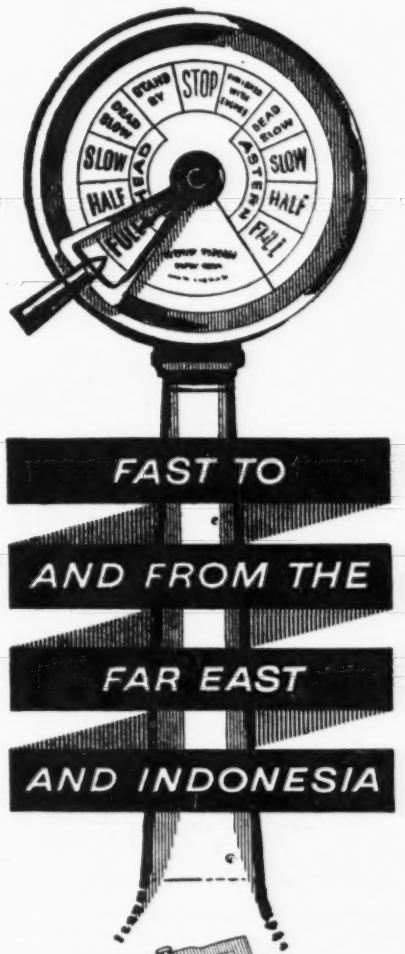
(*Continued on next page*)

Canada (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	
16	Eggs in the shell.
16a	Eggs, whole, egg yolk or egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared, n.o.p., whether or not sugar or other material be added.
16b	Eggs, egg yolk or egg albumen, dried, evaporated, desiccated, or powdered, whether or not sugar or other material be added.
17	Cheese.
18	Butter.
18a	Peanut butter.
20	Cocoa paste or 'liquor' and chocolate paste or 'liquor', not sweetened, in blocks or cakes.
20a	Butter produced from the cocoa bean.
20b	Illipe butter.
21	Cocoa paste or 'liquor' and chocolate paste or 'liquor', sweetened, in blocks or cakes, not less than two pounds in weight.
22	Preparations of cocoa or chocolate in powder form.
24	Chicory, raw or green.
25	Chicory, kiln dried, roasted or ground.
31	Chilli pepper, ground.
34	Mustard, ground.
36	Compressed yeast, in bulk or mass, of not less than fifty pounds.
37	Compressed yeast, in packages weighing less than fifty pounds.
38	Yeast cakes.
42a	Table salt made by an admixture of other ingredients, when containing not less than 90 per cent. of pure salt.
43	Condensed milk.
43a	Powdered milk.
45	Milk foods, n.o.p.
45a	Prepared cereal foods, in packages not exceeding twenty-five pounds weight each.
46	Prepared cereal foods, n.o.p.
47	Castor beans, n.o.p.
47a	Soya beans, n.o.p.
47b	Lima and Madagascar beans, dried.
47c	Red kidney beans, dried.
47d	Calabar beans.
47e	Beans, n.o.p.
48	Peas, n.o.p.
49	Buckwheat.
50	Buckwheat meal or flour.
51	Pot, pearl, rolled, roasted or ground barley.
52	Barley, n.o.p.
53	Cornmeal.
54	Hominy grits, hominy feeds and brewers' corn grits.
54b	Corn grits, n.o.p.
55	Indian corn (maize).
56	Oats.
57	Oatmeal and rolled oats.
58	Rye.
59	Rye flour.
60	Wheat.
61	Wheat flour and semolina.
63	Rice cleaned.
64	Sago and tapioca.
65	Biscuits, not sweetened.
66	Biscuits, sweetened.
67	Macaroni and vermicelli, containing no egg or other added ingredients.
78	Florist stock, viz.: Palms, ferns, rubber plants (Ficus), gladiolus, cannas, dahlias, and paeonias.
79	Florist stock, viz.: Azaleas, rhododendrons, pot-grown lilacs; hydrangeas and other pot-grown plants, n.o.p.; rose stock and other stock for grafting or budding, n.o.p.; seedling carnation stock, araucarias, bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes and dormant roots, n.o.p.; dwarf polyantha rose bushes imported or purchased in bond in Canada by florists for *bona fide* forcing purposes in their own greenhouses prior to disposal; laurel and holly foliage, natural or preserved, whether in designs or bouquets or not.
79h	Multiflora rose bushes.
79i	Rose bushes, n.o.p.
83a	Potatoes, in their natural state, n.o.p.
83c	Sweet potatoes and yams, in their natural state.
83d	Sweet potatoes, n.o.p.
83e	Potatoes, dried, desiccated or dehydrated.
84	Onion sets and shallots, in their natural state.
85	Mushrooms, fresh.
87	Vegetables, fresh, in their natural state: (1) Artichokes. (13) Eggplant. (14) Horseradish. (16) Okra. (18) Parsley. (23) Spinach. (25) Watercress. (26) Whitloof or endive. (27) n.o.p.
89	Vegetables, prepared, in airtight cans or other airtight containers: (1) Asparagus. (2) Beans, baked or otherwise prepared. (3) Corn. (4) Peas. (5) Tomatoes. (6) n.o.p.
90	Vegetables, frozen: (1) Asparagus. (2) Brussels sprouts. (3) n.o.p.
90a	Vegetables, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated, including vegetable flour, n.o.p.
90b	Vegetables, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil or in any other manner, n.o.p.
90c	Vegetable juices, liquid mustards, soy and vegetable sauces of all kinds.
90d	Vegetable pastes and hash and all similar products composed of vegetables and meat or fish, or both, n.o.p.
90e	Potatoes, pre-cooked, without admixture beyond the addition of preservatives, in powder, flake or granular form.
90f	Vegetable materials for use as colourings or flavourings.
90h	Okra, sliced and salted.
91	Soups, soup rolls, tablets, cubes, or other soup preparations, n.o.p.
92	Fruits, fresh, in their natural state: (9) Quinces and nectarines. (12) Berries, edible, n.o.p.
93	Apples, fresh, in their natural state.
94	Grapes, fresh, in their natural state: (a) Vitis Vinifera species.
95b	Melons, n.o.p.
95c	Passion fruit (passiflora edulis).
96	Fruits, fresh, in their natural state, n.o.p.
99	Bananas, dried or evaporated.
99a	Plums or prunes, dried, unpitted.
99b	Fruits, dried, desiccated, evaporated or dehydrated, n.o.p.
99c	Raisins.
99d	(1) Dates, unpitted, in bulk. (2) Dates, unpitted, n.o.p.
99e	(1) Dates, pitted, in units of any description weighing more than ten pounds each. (2) Dates, n.o.p.
99f	Figs, dried.
99g	Apricots, nectarines, pears and peaches, dried, desiccated, evaporated or dehydrated.
104a	Fruit pulp, other than grape pulp, not sweetened, in airtight cans of other airtight packages.
105	Fruit pulp, with sugar or not, n.o.p., and fruits, crushed.
105b	Olives, ripe, in brine.
105c	Olives, sulphured or in brine, not bottled.
105d	Cherries, sulphured or in brine, not bottled.
105e	Fruits and nuts, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil, or any other manner, n.o.p.
105f	Jellies, jams, marmalades, preserves, fruit butters and condensed mincemeats.
105h	Oranges, grapefruit, or lemons, sliced or in the form of pulp, with or without the addition of preservatives.
105j	Zucca melons, peeled or sliced, sulphured or in brine, for use in Canadian manufactures.
105k	Pineapples, mint flavoured, prepared, in airtight cans or other airtight containers
106	Fruits, prepared, in airtight cans or other airtight containers: (1) Apricots. (2) Cherries. (3) Peaches. (4) Pears. (5) Pineapples. (6) Prunes. (7) Mixtures containing peaches, pears or apricots. (8) n.o.p.
107	Fruits, frozen: (1) Blueberries. (3) Peaches. (4) n.o.p.
108	Honey in the comb or otherwise, and imitations thereof.
109	Nuts of all kinds, n.o.p., shelled, or not.
109a	Peanuts, green, in the shell or not further processed than shelled.
110	Coconuts.
113	Cocoanut, desiccated, sweetened or not.
113a	Copra or broken cocoanut meat, not shredded, desiccated or prepared in any manner.
115	Mackerel, herring, salmon and all other fish, n.o.p., fresh, salted, pickled, smoked, dried or boneless.
116	Halibut, fresh, pickled or salted.
119	Sardines, sprats or pilchards, packed in oil or otherwise, in sealed tin containers.
120	Anchovies, packed in oil or otherwise, in sealed tin containers.
121	Fish preserved in oil, n.o.p.
122	Herring (not including kippered herring in sealed containers) packed in oil or otherwise, in sealed containers.
123	Fish, prepared or preserved, n.o.p.: (a) Kippered herring in sealed containers. (b) Salmon. (c) All other fish, n.o.p. (d) Frozen tuna loins for use in the manufacture of canned tuna.
124	Shell fish, fresh, n.o.p.
124a	Shell fish, prepared or preserved, n.o.p.
125	Oysters, shelled; cans containing shelled oysters.
125a	Oysters, prepared or preserved; oysters in the shell.
127	Crustaceans, fresh, n.o.p.; crustaceans, prepared or preserved, n.o.p.
128	Lobsters or lobster meat, fresh or boiled.
128a	Lobsters, prepared or preserved.
129	Crabs in sealed containers.
130	Shrimp.
133	All other articles the produce of the fisheries, n.o.p.
137	Molasses, produced by the evaporation and partial inversion of the juice of the sugar cane, in which the percentage of sulphated ash is not more than 9 per cent. by weight, for human consumption only.
137a	Molasses powder, without admixture or with added colouring or anti-caking agent.
140	Syrups, the product of the sugar cane or beet, and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor, n.o.p.
142c	Converted tobacco leaf for use in the manufacture of cigar binders.
153a	Grape juice in containers of more than one gallon capacity each.
167	Malt, whole, crushed or ground, n.o.p., upon entry for warehouse subject to excise regulations.
167a	Malt flour, n.o.p., upon entry for warehouse subject to excise regulations.
168	Malt flour containing less than 50 per cent. in weight of malt; malt syrup or malt syrup powder, n.o.p.; extracts of malt, fluid or not; grain molasses – all articles in this item upon valuation without British or foreign excise duties, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.
168a	Malt syrup, malt syrup powder, or other starch conversion products produced by the action of enzymes on starch, not including any such products used in the brewing of beer.
181b	Processed paper, in single sheets, punched or not, printed or not, for use as master units in offset duplicating machines.
187a	Hypersensitive or supersensitive panchromatic films and infra-red films, unexposed, for aerial photography.
187b	Sensitized negative film, one and one-eighth inches in width or over, for exposure in motion picture cameras.
187c	Photographic dry plates.
192	Tarred paper and prepared roofings (including shingles), fibre-board, strawboard, sheathing and insulation, manufactured wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p.; blotting paper, not printed nor illustrated.

(*Continued on page* 93)

BEN LINE



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Canada (*Continued*)

Tariff Item	
192b	Sandpaper, glass or flint paper, and emery paper or emery cloth.
192c	Roofing and shingles of saturated felt.
193	Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not.
194	Playing cards, in packs or in sheet form, n.o.p.; cards and sheets partly lithographed or printed, for use in the manufacture of such playing cards.
197b	Wrapping paper of all kinds, not pasted, coated or embossed.
198	Ruled and border and coated papers, boxed papers, pads not printed, papier-mache ware, n.o.p.
198b	Cigarette paper, gummed, in rolls.
199b	Containers wholly or partially manufactured from fibreboard or paperboard.
199c	Waxed stencil paper for use on duplicating machines.
200	Pulp of wood, of straw or of any other vegetable fibre.
207d	Anti-freezing compounds, ethylene glycol based.
226	Candles.
230	Castile soap.
231	Baking powder.
232a	Gelatine, n.o.p.
232c	Gelatine, edible.
232f	Mucilage and adhesive paste.
235	Liquorice fibres, whether or not dried, cleaned, cut to size, ground or sifted.
235a	Liquorice paste, not sweetened.
235b	Liquorice in rolls or sticks, not sweetened.
247	Liquid fillers, anti-corrosive and anti-fouling paints, and ground and liquid paints, n.o.p.
247a	(1) Artists' and school children's colours; fitted boxes containing the same. (2) Artists' brushes; pastels, of a value of one cent per stick, or over; artists' canvas, coated and prepared for oil painting.
248	Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers.
249	Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, and oil finish, n.o.p.
253	Putty of all kinds.
255a	Bleached shellac, including refined or dewaxed bleached shellac.
257	Writing ink.
271	Lubricating oils composed wholly or in part of petroleum: (b) n o.p.
272a	Petroleum greases and lubricating greases, n.o.p.
275	Liquefied petroleum gases when imported in containers: (a) for heating, cooking or illuminating purposes. (b) n.o.p.
276b (4)	Palm and palm kernel oil, n.o.p.
276d (3)	Peanut oil, n.o.p.
276e (5)	Olive oil, n.o.p.
276f (6)	Soya bean oil, n.o.p.
276g	Corn oil, crude or refined.
277	Oils, hydrogenated, blown, dehydrated or sulphonated, not including blown or hydrogenated fish, seal or whale oils.
281b	Fire brick, n.o.p.
282	Building brick and paving brick.
282a	Manufactures of clay or cement, n.o.p.
284b	Gypsum tile.
287a	Articles of chinaware when imported to be mounted by manufacturers of silverware in their own factories.
287b	Undecorated tableware, for use in the manufacture of decorated tableware entitled to entry under Tariff Item 287; to be decorated with kiln-fired decoration.
288a	Chemical stoneware composed of a non-absorbent vitrified body specially compounded to resist acids or other corrosive reagents.
305c	Marble, sawn or sand rubbed, not polished.
305d	Granite, sawn.
305e	Paving blocks of stone.
305f	Flagstone and building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on not more than two sides.
306a	Building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on more than two sides but not sawn on more than four sides.
306b	Building stone, other than marble or granite, planed, turned, cut or further manufactured than sawn on four sides.
308	Manufactures of stone, n.o.p.
312	Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof, n.o.p.
312a	Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof, when made from crude asbestos of British Commonwealth origin, n.o.p.
318	Sheet glass, transparent, not further processed than cut into rectangles.
319	Plate glass, ground and polished on both surfaces, not further processed than cut into rectangles, and float glass not further processed than cut into rectangles.
320	Glass, rolled or cast, not further processed than cut into rectangles.
321	Sheet glass, plate glass, cast glass, rolled glass and float glass, n.o.p.
322	Laminated glass, of sheet glass, plate glass or float glass, or combinations thereof: (1) Not further processed than cut into rectangles. (2) n.o.p.
323	Manufactures of laminated glass, n.o.p.
326a	Manufactures of glass, n.o.p.
326c (2)	Blanks or shapes of uncoloured clear glass when imported for use in the manufacture of silvered, coloured or decorated Christmas tree ornaments.
326c (3)	Single wall hollow shapes of glass, not silvered, when imported by manufacturers of vacuum insulated containers for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.
326f	Moulded illuminating shades, reflectors and refractors of glass, of synthetic resins, of pyroxylin, or of plastics of cellulose acetate or other chemical derivatives of cellulose, of a class or kind not made in Canada, designed for use with lighting fixtures or with portable lamps.
326m	Articles of glass, not including plate or sheet or machine-made tumblers, to be cut or mounted, when imported by manufacturers of cut or mounted glassware, for use in the manufacture of such glassware in their own factories, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.
326n	Machine-made glass tumblers, when imported by manufacturers of cut or mounted glassware, for use in the manufacture of such glassware in their own factories, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.
327	Spectacles; eyeglasses, and ground or finished spectacle or eyeglass lenses, n.o.p.
328	Spectacle and eyeglass frames and parts thereof, n.o.p.
339	Lead, manufactures of, n.o.p.
339a	Lead capsules for bottles.
339b	Collapsible tubes of lead or tin or lead coated with tin.
346	Zinc, manufactures of, n.o.p.
350	Wire of all metals and kinds, n.o.p.
350a	Electric resistance strip, ribbon, wire and wire cold-rolled after drawing, containing from 19 per cent. to 26 per cent. chromium, 3 per cent. to 7 per cent. aluminium, one-half per cent. to 4 per cent. cobalt, and remainder iron.
351	Wire, single or several, covered with any material, including cable so covered, n.o.p.

Tariff Item	
351b	Wire cloth, or woven wire of brass or copper.
351c	Brass wire for the manufacture of fourdrinier wire or of paper-machine wire cloth.
352	Brass and copper nails, tacks, rivets and burrs or washers; bells and gongs, n.o.p.; and manufactures of brass or copper, n.o.p.
352b	Screws of brass, copper or other metal, n.o.p.: (a) Wood screws. (b) Machine and other screws, n.o.p.
352c	Coin locks of which solid brass or bronze are the components of chief value, plain, polished or plated.
353	Aluminium and alloys thereof: (a) Pigs, ingots, blocks, notch bars, slabs, billets, blooms, and wire bars. (b) Bars, rods, plates, sheets, strips, circles, squares, discs and rectangles.
(c)	Angles, channels, beams, tees and other rolled, drawn or extruded sections and shapes.
(d)	Wire and cable, twisted or stranded or not, and whether reinforced with steel or not.
(e)	Pipes and tubes.
354	Manufactures of aluminium, n.o.p.
354a	Kitchen or household hollow-ware of alumiinum, n.o.p.
354d	Aluminium covered aluminium alloy wire or rod, 0·375 inch or less in diameter, for use in the manufacture of wire less than 0·25 inch in diameter.
357	Britannia metal, nickel silver, Nevada and German silver, manufactures of, not plated, n.o.p.
366	Watches of all kinds.
367	Watch cases, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished.
368	Clocks, time recorders, clock movements, clockwork mechanisms, and clock cases.
379	Bars or rods of iron or steel, hot-rolled, plain or deformed, namely; rounds, half-rounds, ovals, half-ovals, squares, round-cornered squares, hexagons, octagons or other multi-sided bars or rods; flats, 13/64 inch or more in thickness and eight inches or less in width.
379a	Bars or rods of iron or steel, as described in Tariff Item 379, cold-rolled or cold-drawn.
379b	Bars of rods of iron or steel, as described in Tariff Item 379, further processed than hot- or cold-rolled or cold-drawn, or otherwise processed.
379c	Rods of iron or steel, in the coil, not more than 0·375 inch in diameter, when imported by manufacturers of wire for use in the manufacture of wire, in their own factories.
379d	Rods of iron or steel, in the coil, not more than 0·375 inch in diameter, when imported by manufacturers of wire fencing for use in the manufacture of wire for wire fencing.
380	Shapes or sections of iron or steel, not further manufactured than hot- or cold-rolled: (1) Angles, beams, channels, tees, zees, or other shapes or sections, n.o.p. (2) Wide-flange beams more than 10 inches but not more than 18 inches in depth; when not made in Canada. (3) Angles more than six inches in length of either leg; beams, including wide-flange beams, more than 18 inches in depth; channels more than 15 inches in depth; zees more than six inches in depth of any leg; all the foregoing when not made in Canada.
380a	Iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees, and other shapes or sections, punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot-rolled, n.o.p.
381	Plate or iron or steel, not further manufactured than hot- or cold-rolled, and whether or not coated, coiled, or with rolled surface pattern.
381a	Plate of iron or steel, flanged or dished.
381b	Plate of iron or steel, n.o.p.
382	Sheet or strip of iron or steel, corrugated or not, and whether or not with rolled surface pattern: (1) Hot-rolled. (2) Cold-rolled or cold-drawn. (3) Coated with tin or vitreous enamel. (4) Coated with zinc. (5) Coated, n.o.p. (7) Cold-rolled, with silicon content of 0·075 per cent. or more, when imported by manufacturers of electrical apparatus or of parts therefor, for use in the manufacture of electrical apparatus or of parts therefor, in their own factories. (8) Coated with metal or metals other than lead, zinc or tin.
382a	Hoop steel, hot-rolled, with mill or rolled edges, plain or coated, 0·0972 inch or less in thickness, not more than three inches in width, for use in the manufacture of hoops for barrels or kegs.
382b	Sheet or strip, of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rollcd, not more than 0·025 of an inch in thickness, containing not less than 2·90 per cent. of silicon, coated or not, for use in the manufacture of electrical apparatus or parts of electrical apparatus.
382c	Sheet, of iron or steel, cold-rolled, over 51 inches in width, deep drawing quality, for use in the manufacture of bathtub body stampings.
382d	Sheet or strip of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rolled, not more than 0·125 inch in thickness, with cutting edge on one or both sides, for use in the manufacture of cutting dies.
383	Plate, sheet or strip of iron or steel, not tempered or ground, nor further manufactured than cut to shape, without indented edges, for use in the manufacture of saws.
383a	Plate, sheet or strip of iron or steel, hardened, tempered or ground, not further manufactured than cut to shape, without indented edges, for use in the manufacture of saws.
384	Skelp, plate, sheet or strip of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rolled, when imported by manufacturers of pipes or tubes, for use in the manufacture of pipes or tubes.
385	Sheet or strip of iron or steel, coated with lead or with an alloy of lead and tin.
387	Railway rails of iron or steel, of any weight, or for any purpose, punched, drilled, or not.
387a	Rails (track) of iron or steel, other than railway rails, further manufactured than hot-rolled, with other sections, arched or not, welded thereto or not.
387c	Railway intersection layouts, intersections, switches, crossings, frogs, guard rails of iron or steel.

(*To be continued*)

'Petroleum Exploration'

'Petroleum Exploration' a U.N. publication discusses capital requirements and methods of financing. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1. 3s. 6d.

UNITED STATES

Reductions in Import Duties

A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962 (page 52) promised details of certain United States tariff reductions which came into force on July 1, 1962, in addition to those published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 25 (page 1189), June 1 (page 1248), June 8 (page 1299) and June 15 (page 1347), and also of a few amendments to the reductions already published.

The following are the additional reductions referred to. They will be made in two stages as shown in Columns A and B. Column A shows the rate which became effective on July 1, this year, and Column B the rate which is expected to come into force on July 1, 1963.

Tariff paragraph	Description of Products	Rates of Duty		
		Old	New	
			A	B
58	Oils, distilled or essential, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol:			
	Sandalwood	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Vetivert, not specially provided for	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*
59	Opium containing 8·5 per cent. or more of anhydrous morphine	$9 per lb. of anhydrous morphine content, but not less than 90 cents nor more than $1·50 per lb. of opium	$8·10 per lb. of anhydrous morphine content, but not less than 81 cents nor more than $1·35 per lb. of opium	$7·20 per lb. of anhydrous morphine content, but not less than 72 cents nor more than $1·20 per lb. of opium
208 (f)	Mica waste and scrap (except phlogopite), valued not over 5 cents per pound	15% *ad val.*	13½% *ad val.*	12½% *ad val.*
209	Talc, steatite or soapstone, and French chalk:			
	Crude and unground	0·125 cents per lb.	0·08 cents per lb.	0·05 cents per lb.
364	Bells (except church and similar bells and carillons and except bicycle, velocipede, and similar bells), finished or unfinished, and parts thereof	25% *ad val.*	22½% *ad val.*	20% *ad val.*
761	Cashew nuts, shelled or unshelled	1·5 cents per lb.	1 cent per lb.	0·7 cents per lb.
764	Other garden and field seeds:			
	Celery	1 cent per lb.	0·8 cents per lb.	0·6 cents per lb.
781	Spices and spice seeds:			
	Curry and curry powder	2 cents per lb.	1·6 cents per lb.	1·2 cents per lb.
	Mixed spices, and spices and spice seeds not specially provided for, including all herbs or herb leaves in glass or other small packages, for culinary use	12½% *ad val.*	11% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
1015	Fabrics, with fast edges, not over 12 inches wide, and articles made therefrom, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre, except cotton:			
	Webbing wholly or in chief value of jute	35% *ad val.*	31½% *ad val.*	28% *ad val.*
1018	Bags or sacks made from plain-woven fabrics of single jute yarns or from twilled or other fabrics wholly of jute:			
	Bleached, printed, stencilled, painted, dyed, coloured, or rendered non-inflammable	0·5 cents per lb. and 7½% *ad val.*	0·5 cents per lb. and 6½% *ad val.*	0·5 cents per lb. and 5½% *ad val.*
	Other	0·5 cents per lb. and 5% *ad val.*	0·5 cents per lb. and 4% *ad val.*	0·5 cents per lb. and 3% *ad val.*
1019	Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, jute butts, or other vegetable fibre, not bleached, dyed, coloured, stained, painted, or printed, not exceeding 16 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing per square yard:			
	Not less than 15 nor more than 32 ounces	0·6 cents per sq. yd.	0·45 cents per sq. yd.	0·3 cents per sq. yd.
	More than 32 ounces	0·3 cents per lb.	0·2 cents per lb.	0·1 cents per lb.
1021	Carpets, carpeting, mats, matting, and rugs, wholly or in chief value of jute	17½% *ad val.*	15½% *ad val.*	14% *ad val.*
1022	Matting and articles made therefrom, wholly or in chief value of cocoa fibre or rattan	5 cents per sq. yd.	4·3 cents per sq. yd.	3·8 cents per sq. yd.
1507	Natural bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared	3 cents per lb.	2 cents per lb.	1 cent per lb.
1528	Natural pearls and parts thereof, drilled or undrilled, but not set or strung (except temporarily)	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*
	Diamonds, coral, rubies, cameos, and other precious and semiprecious stones, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewellery:			
	Rubies and sapphires	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*
	Emeralds	5% *ad val.*	4% *ad val.*	3% *ad val.*
1530 (c)	Vegetable-tanned rough leather made from goat skins (including those commercially known as India-tanned goat skins)	10% *ad val.*	9% *ad val.*	8% *ad val.*

The following amendments should be made to the list of tariff reductions published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 25 (pages 1189-93) and June 1, 1962 (pages 1248-57):

On page 1189 insert '6' as the Tariff paragraph against the three items of aluminium salts and compounds.

In paragraph 27(a) (3) (5) insert '3'-aminoacetophenone' before 'ortho-anisidine'.

In paragraph 327 the item 'Cast-iron and irons - - -' should read 'Cast-iron *andirons* - - -'

In paragraph 365 the rate in Column B for stocks wholly or partly manufactured for rifles should read $2.00 each and 20% *ad val.*

Escape Clause Application on Hatters' Fur

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Commission have instituted a further investigation under the 'Escape Clause' procedure into imports of hatters' fur dutiable under Paragraph 1520 of the Tariff Act of 1930. A previous investigation (announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 1, 1960, page 48) resulted in the Tariff Commission's finding that no action was called for.

A public hearing in connection with the investigation will begin at 10 a.m. on September 11, 1962, in the Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. The Secretary of the Commission should be notified in writing **at least five days in advance of the date of the hearing** by any interested party desiring to appear. Written statements may be submitted in lieu of attendance at the hearing.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2856).

Subscriptions and Sales

READERS ARE REMINDED that subscriptions and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at either of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; 39 King St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to WATerloo 4944, Extension 1195.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Procedure for Notification of Agreements to the E.E.C.

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of June 15, 1962, it was reported that, subject to ratification by the European Parliament, the time limit for notification of certain agreements, decisions and practices under Article 5 of Regulation 17 pursuant to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome, would be extended until November 1, 1962.

The Board of Trade have been informed that this extension has now been ratified and in addition that, in the case of agreements to which there are only two parties, the date has been further extended to February 1, 1963.

(Regulation 17 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 9, 1962, and Regulation 27 dealing with the procedure for notification was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 25, 1962.)

Tariffs Between Member States

THE *Board of Trade Journal* March 9, 1962 (page 519), set out the conditions under which goods produced partly or wholly in a member State from products originating in a State not a member of the Community, on which a full or partial drawback or remission of Customs dues or charges had been allowed, would qualify for the benefit of the tariff reductions and quota increases between member States. The European Economic Community Commission has now announced that the rate of the levy referred to therein has been raised from 35 per cent. to 45 per cent. This increase in the rate has been made with regard to the further reductions in customs duties between member States which took effect on July 1, 1962.

DENMARK

Further Liberalization List

BY AN ANNOUNCEMENT of the Danish Ministry of Commerce the following goods have been liberalized with effect from July 1, 1962.

This notification will again amend the list of goods for which import licences are required, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 1, 1960 (page 737), with amendments on June 16, 1961 (page 1441) and January 26, 1962 (page 178).

ex 25.17	Pebbles and gravel.
ex 27.02	Lignite briquettes.
ex 37.07	Films with Danish text exceeding 35 mm's width or not exceeding 600 m's length, films for educational purposes.
ex 40.09	Steelwire-braided tubing.
ex 40.12	Hygienic and pharmaceutical articles.
58.06, ex 61.11, ex 62.05	Woven labels, badges, etc.
ex 59.04	Binder twine.
ex 72.23	Casks, drums, cans, etc., with a capacity of less than 20 litres.
ex 84.61	Taps, cocks, valves, etc., weighing more than 3 kg's each
86.05/08	Railway and tramway rolling stock, not mechanically
ex 86.09, 86.10	propelled, and parts thereof; parts of locomotives; railway and tramway track fixtures and fittings.
ex 87.14	Other vehicles and parts thereof.
ex 89.01, ex 89.02	Ships, boats, tugs and other vessels of 1,000 tons gross and less.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 134 or 136.)

U.N. Development Decade

'The United Nations Development Decade' contains suggestions for the intensification of the existing activities of the U.N. system, and proposals for new departures. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1. 8s. 6d.

BELGIUM

Use of the Term 'Latex' in the Paint Industry

A BELGIAN Royal Decree of May 2, 1962 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 137 of June 8, 1962), lays down that the word 'latex' or synonyms, translations or derivatives thereof, may be used in trading solely for designating a product containing at least 9 per cent by dry weight of vinyl polymers in acqueous dispersion.

The Decree came into force on July 8, 1962

The full text of the above-mentioned Royal Decree (in French) may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 (Tel.: Chancery 4411, Ext. 133 or 135), until July 21, and after that date at Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 5757, Ext. 479.)

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of June 22, 1962 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 154 of June 28, 1962), contains additions and amendments (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-E.E.C.** countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may **not** be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported.

The Order came into force from July 1, 1962.

ADDITIONS

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)	Duty-free or Reduced Duty
Ex 29.13 D I d	Dehydroepiandrosterone	Unlimited	Free
45.01 A and B	Natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground; waste cork	1,900	Free

AMENDMENTS

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)		Duty-free or Reduced Duty	
		Old (Prior to July 1, 1962)	New (From July 1, 1962)	Old (Prior to July 1, 1962)	New (From July 1, 1962)
				Per cent.	Per cent.
73.08 A I	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling, not clad, of a width of less than 1·50 metres	7,000*	6,000†	3	4
Ex 73.15 A IV b	High carbon steel wire rod: Of a diameter of at least 4·5 but not more than 5·5 millimetres, containing at least 0·62% but not more than 0·74% carbon	2,500*	2,000†	Free	Free
Ex 73.15 A IV b	High carbon steel wire rod: Of a diameter of at least 4·5 but not more than 13 millimetres, containing at least 0·60% but not more than 1·05% carbon; at least 0·10% but not more than 0·25% silicon; 0·50% or less of phosphorous and sulphur taken together; 0·10% or less of other elements taken together; except manganese	200*	500†	Free	Free
78.01 A	Unwrought lead	5,000*	3,000†	Free	Free

* For first half of 1962. † For second half of 1962.

Earlier notices on the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union Import Duty Tariff Quotas were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 2, 1962 (page 253), March 23, 1962 (page 642) and on March 30, 1962 (page 715).

FRANCE

Liberalization of Imports

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of June 30, 1962, published an announcement that amends the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 13, 1962 (page 840).

Tariff items 91-01, 91-02, 91-03, 91-07, 91-09 and 91-11 (**clockmakers' wares**) are to remain on the list of goods which remain subject to quantitative restrictions when imported from and originating in member countries of the former Organization for European Economic Co-operation and their dependent overseas territories.

Consequently these items have been removed from the list of liberalized goods remaining subject to quantitative restrictions when originating in Hong Kong (see *Board of Trade Journal* of January 12, 1962, page 79).

Applications for import licences for these goods, accompanied by pro-forma invoices in duplicate prepared by the foreign seller or his qualified representative, may be deposited at La Direction de Relations Economiques Exterieures (Service des Autorisations Commerciales, Importations), 8 Rue de la Tour des Dames, Paris 9, from June 30 onwards, when they will be examined as and when received.

Import licences will be granted, after approval by the technical minister, without quantitative restrictions and exceeding any quotas until the publication of a new notice.

The *Journal Officiel* of June 27, 1962, published the following amendment to the list of goods for which a visa from the appropriate Service Technique is required (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 21, 1961, page 956).

Under B. Ministere de l'Industrie Direction des Industries Chimiques.
Add 29-06 Ex A (IV) (b) 2-6 ditertiare-butyl paracresol.

Duty Quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of June 29, 1962, announced the establishment of the following duty quotas for the period from July 1 to December 31, 1962.

1. A quota of 6,000 metric tons within which iron or steel coils for re-rolling, not clad, of a width of less than 1·5 mm. (Tariff item 73-08A (I)) will be imported at the reduced duty rate of 4 per cent.
2. A quota of 2,000 metric tons for the duty-free import of wire rod of fine carbon steel, simply hot rolled or extruded, of a diameter between 4·5 mm. and 5·5 mm. and having a carbon content of between ·62 per cent. and ·74 per cent. (Tariff item 73-15A (IV)(b)(1)).
3. A quota of 1,500 metric tons for the duty-free import of wire rod of fine carbon steel, simply hot rolled or extruded, of a diameter between 4·5 mm. and 13 mm. (Tariff item 73-15A (IV)(b)(1)) and having a content of:

   between ·60 per cent. and 1·05 per cent. of carbon; ·05 per cent. or less of sulphur and phosphorus taken together; between ·10 per cent. and ·25 per cent. of silicon; ·1 per cent. or less of all other constituents taken together with the exception of manganese.

To benefit from these measures imports must be effected under certificates endorsed by the Ministere de l'Industrie, Service de la Siderurgie. These certificates, when issued, will be valid for three months, but not after December 31, 1962. Each certificate may be used for several importations, provided they are all effected at the same Customs Bureau.

The French text of this and the two preceding notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, **until July 21,** and after that date at Room E38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Advertising as a Tool of Export Trade

Case histories of special interest to exporters are included in a new book, 'Advertising in Action', by Ralph Harris and Arthur Seldon, published at 30s. for the Institute of Economic Affairs by Hutchinson of London.

The authors tell how and why a banker chose cartoon film to encourage saving among West Africans; how a British hair cream was promoted to become the best-selling product of its kind in the United States, and how tonic water became a 'status symbol' there.

THE NETHERLANDS

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A NETHERLANDS Ministerial Order No. D2/5580 of June 29 1962 (*Nederlandse Staatscourant* No. 124 of June 29, 1962), contains deletions, an addition and amendments (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-E.E.C.** countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may **not** be re-exported from The Netherlands before they have undergone some form of further manufacture or treatment. (Cleaning, sifting, washing, dyeing, bottling, packing in bags, affixing labels, etc., will not be regarded as having been further manufactured or treated).

The Order came into force from July 1, 1962.

Deletions

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)
38.07 A	Turpentine oil	650*
38.08 A	Colophony, including resinous wax	11,250*

Additions

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)
45.01 A and B	Natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground; waste cork	10,000

Amendments

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)	
		Old (Prior to July 1, 1962)	New (From July 1, 1962)
73.15 B VI a 1	Electrical sheets and plates with a watt-loss, regardless of thickness, of 0·75 watt or less, of alloy steel	500*	450†
78.01 A	Unwrought lead	19,950*	40,000
79.01 A	Unwrought zinc	4,800*	9,000

* *Quota for the first half of* 1962. † *Quota for the second half of* 1962.

A previous notice on The Netherlands Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 8, 1962 (page 1310).

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	27 April 1962
Board of Trade Departments	30 Sept. 1960
Board of Trade, Regional Controllers	6 July 1962
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	14 July 1961
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	12 Jan. 1962
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K.	21 July 1961

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Customs Tariff Amendments

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 201 published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of June 28, 1962, sets out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date. The United Kingdom pays the Column D rate of duty.

Tariff Item	Article	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
119	By the repeal of paragraph (a) of sub-item (3) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:				
	(a) Dry primary . . . *ad val*	40%	30%	25%	15%
206	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
206	Soaps of all kinds and substitutes therefor, including synthetic detergents and scouring powders:				
	(a) Toilet soap in tablet form containing more than 62% of fatty acid *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per 100 lb.	£0 15s. 0d. whichever duty shall be the greater, and in addition	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 8s. 4d.
	per lb.	£0 0s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 0½d.
	(b) Other. . . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per 100 lb.	£0 15s. 0d. whichever duty shall be the greater, and in addition	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 8s. 4d.
	per lb.	£0 0s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 0½d.	£0 0s. 0½d.
238	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
238	Toilet preparations, n.e.e., including liquid perfumery, powders, washes, pomatums, cosmetics, pastes, dyes, hair oils, but not including tooth powders, tooth pastes and tooth washes *ad val.*	45%	35%	35%	25%
239	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
239	Perfumes containing more than 2% of alcohol by volume at a temperature of 51 degrees Fahrenheit . *ad val.*	45%	35%	35%	25%
	and, in addition, per Imp. gal.	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 0s. 0d.
308	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
308	Tobacconists' wares, not being gold or silver or gold or silver mounted or gold or silver plated, including pipes, pouches, pipe covers, pipe stands, pipe cases, smokers' cabinets, cigar and cigarette holders, match boxes, tobacco jars, cigars and cigarette cases, ash trays, cigar and cigarette lighters:				
	(a) Cigar and cigarette lighters *ad val.*	45%	35%	35%	25%
	and, in addition, per lighter	£0 2s. 6d.	£0 2s. 6d.	£0 2s. 6d.	£0 2s. 6d.
	(b) Tanks (being replacement components of cigar or cigarette lighters) containing fuel, imported separately; and fuel put up in containers for sale as cigar or cigarette lighter fuel *ad val.*	45%	35%	35%	25%
	(c) Other. . . . *ad val.*	45%	35%	35%	25%
322	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
322	Matches, including fusees, vestas and other patent lights used as such:				
	(a) In boxes or packages containing not more than 60 matches per gross of boxes or packages	£0 17s. 0d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 11s. 0d.
	(b) In boxes or packages containing more than 60 matches per 60 gross of matches	£0 17s. 0d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 12s. 6d.	£0 11s. 0d.

NIGERIA

Customs Tariff Changes

THE REVISED First Schedule (Import Duties of Customs) to the Nigerian Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) Order, 1962, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 13, 1962 (page 824) has been amended by the Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) (No. 2) Order, 1962, operative from June 21, 1962, as follows:

The First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1958 (which relates to import duties of Customs) as the same was replaced by the Customs Tariff (Duties and Exemptions) Order, 1962 is amended by the addition after item 8 of the folowing new item:

'8A Bowls, Pans and Trays of base metal other than aluminium, iron or steel . . . . . *ad valorem* 50 per centum'.

Explanatory

This Order has the effect of increasing the duty on Bowls, Pans and Trays, of base metal other than aluminium, iron or steel from 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem* to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*.

EQUATORIAL AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION

Customs Tariff Modifications

THE *Journal Officiel* of the Central African Republic dated May 15, 1962, published the following amendments to the import tariff of the Customs Union of States of Equatorial Africa (Chad, Gabon, Congo Republic, and Central African Republic):

The footnote to sub-positions 55-09-19 and 55-09-63 is modified as follows:

The duty not to be less than:

(a) for woven fabrics of which the value is inferior or equal to 240 francs per kilo: 120 francs per kilo.
(b) for woven fabrics of value superior to 240 francs and inferior or equal to 260 francs per kilo: 100 francs per kilo.
(c) for woven fabrics of value superior to 260 francs and inferior or equal to 280 francs per kilo: 80 francs per kilo.
(d) for woven fabrics of value superior to 280 francs and inferior or equal to 300 francs per kilo: 65 francs per kilo.
(e) for woven fabrics of value superior to 300 francs per kilo: 55 francs per kilo.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

UGANDA

Customs Tariff Amendment

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 22, 1962 (page 1412) of import duty changes affecting the Kenya Customs Tariff. As a result of the Uganda Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1962, the same changes in duty apply, with effect from June 6, 1962, to the Uganda Customs Tariff, with the exception of the following items which apply only to Uganda:

Tariff Item	Article	Duty
24	Sugar, refined or unrefined, including jaggery . . *Note: This item is unchanged in Uganda.*	Per 100 lb. Shs. 11.
99	Motor spirit, gasolene and other light oils and other products for similar uses:	
	(a) Aviation spirit and similar fuels imported for use in aircraft engines	Free
	(b) Other	Per Imperial gallon at 62° F., Shs. 1/75.
102 (b) (ii)	Fuel oils, mineral:	
	(b) For internal combustion engines:	
	(ii) Light, amber, for high speed engines . .	Per Imperial gallon at 62° F., Shs. 1/75.

Import Duty on Some Paper Bags

LEGAL NOTICE No. 155 of 1962 published in the Uganda *Government Gazette* of June 6, 1962, states that the import duty of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* under Tariff Item 165 (C) (10) applies to the following types of paper bags:

Bags made of paper or of glassine or of greaseproof paper, but not of cellophane, of:

(i) block bottom design; or
(ii) satchel design,

but not including greaseproof paper bags designed for the packing of locally produced fats and printed with the names of such local product and the producer thereof.

REPUBLIC OF MALI

Prohibition of Some Imports

THE *Journal Officiel* of the Republic of Mali dated March 1, 1962, announced the suspension of import into the Republic of chewing gum and second-hand clothing. These commodities are regarded as prohibited imports.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

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General Foreign Freight Agents—New York Central Railroad

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 306 published as Government Notice No. 481 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of June 29, 1962, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received the following representations affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

For an increase in duty on:

1. (a) Household crockery in glass from the existing rates of duty under tariff item 172(b)(i) to the rates of duty under tariff item 172(c); and
   (b) glass tumblers from 5 per cent *ad valorem* (intermediate column) and 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (maximum column) to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column) and 50 per cent. *ad valorem* (maximum column).
2. Domestic electrically operated hermetically sealed refrigerator compressors up to and including ¼ h.p., from 15 per cent. *ad valorem* to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.
3. Toilet rolls in their finished form from 7½ per cent. *ad valorem* to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate duty) and from 15 per cent. *ad valorem* to 37½ per cent. *ad valorem* (maximum duty).

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization, should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference (1) C.R.E. 7634/62; (2) C.R.E. 7635/62; (3) C.R.E. 7636/62.

ANGOLA

New Tax

ON JUNE 13, 1962, a Diploma Legislative was published giving details of the imposition of an Angolan Extraordinary Tax.

The Tax will be based on all business operating for more than five years in Angola and making a profit of more than 3,000 Contos (£37,500). It will be calculated on a sliding scale ranging from 5 per cent. on profits between 3,000 and and 5,000 Contos, to 35 per cent. of profits over 50,000 Contos.

KENYA

Suspension of Customs Duty

LEGAL NOTICE No. 303 issued by the Kenya Government states that the import duty payable on the following commodity has been suspended with effect from June 13, 1962:

Meat of swine (pork), carcasses only.

Extensions to Hydraulics research station

Substantial extensions to the buildings at DSIR's Hydraulics Research Station, Wallingford, are mentioned in their report for 1961, published recently. The extensions will provide an additional 80,000 square feet of space by the spring of 1963.

About one third of the work carried out during 1961 was concerned with overseas projects, and the Research Board say: 'We feel that this is an indication of the increasing extent to which the Station and its work are becoming recognized internationally'. The Board also reports the formation of a Hydrological Research Unit, which will study the effects of land management on the run-off of rain water from catchment areas. Copies from H.M. Stationery Office. 7s. (by post 7s. 4d.)

Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds Review.

World vegetable oil supplies resumed their generally upward trend in 1961, when output is estimated to have increased by 5 per cent. to a record 17·1 million tons, according to estimates contained in the latest edition of the Commonwealth Economic Committee's annual review 'Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds'. Copies from H.M. Stationery Office, 10s. (by post 10s. 10d.).

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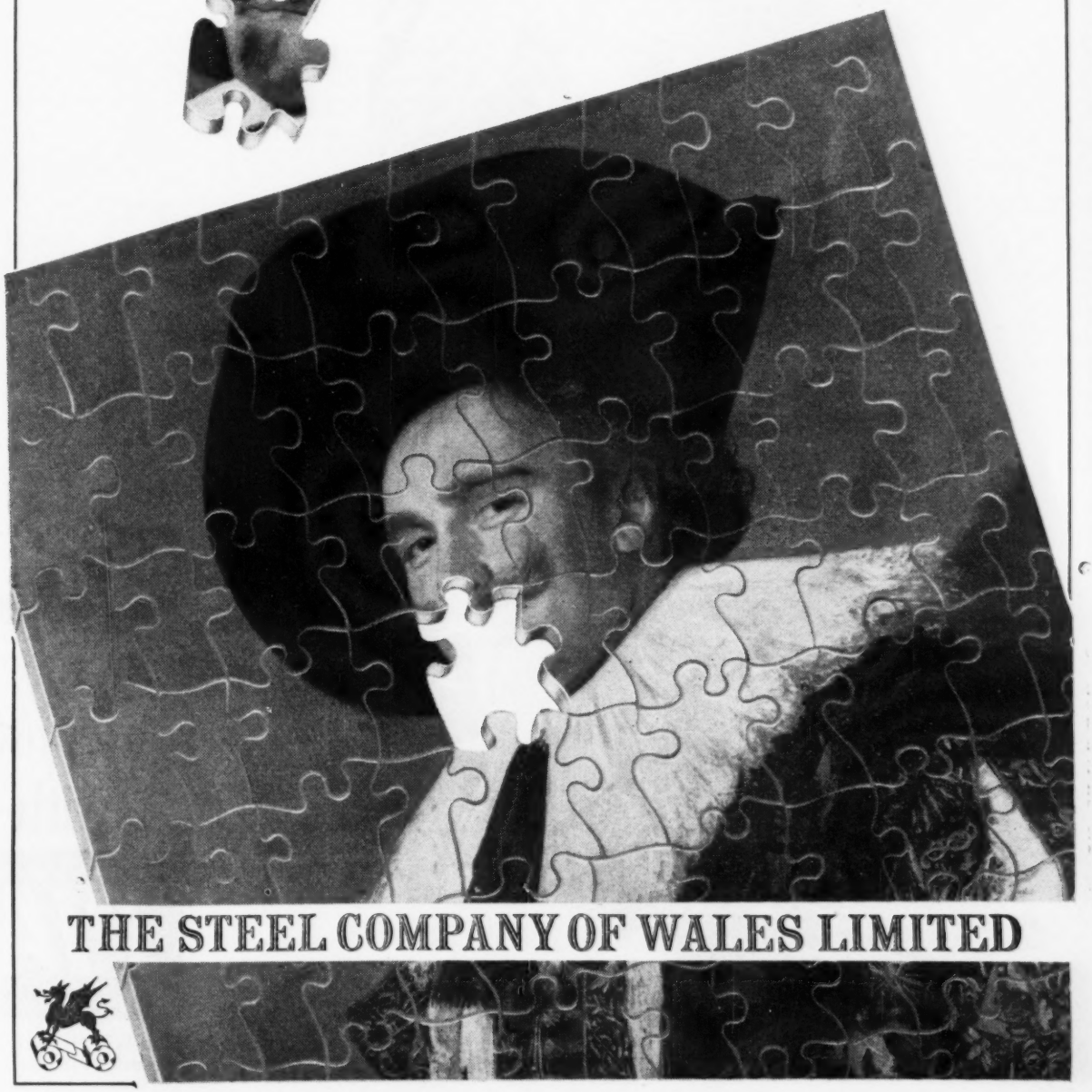

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PAKISTAN

Import Trade Control for Second Half of 1962 (II)

PUBLIC NOTICE No. 28(62)/IMP-R published in the *Gazette of Pakistan* of June 7, 1962, announces the import policy for the shipping period July to December, 1962.

The first part of this Notice was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, pages 44-47.

Annexure II

LIST 'A'

A(i) *List of Industries which will be licensed for amounts requested for July to December*, 1962.

Sl. No.	Name of Industry
1.	Bonemeal.
2.	Carpet making.
3.	Fish canning and preservation.
4.	Guar gum.
5.	Kapok ginning.
6.	Musical instruments.
7.	Sports goods.
8.	Surgical instruments.
9.	Tanning.

A(ii) *List of Export Industries to which initial licensing will be done on the formula applicable to the group for January to June*, 1962. *Additional licensing will be at* 100 *per cent. of F.O.B. value of export orders/performance.*

Sl. No.	Name of Industry
1.	Absorbent cotton.
2.	Boot polish.
3.	Brass water fitting.
4.	Biscuits and confectionery.
5.	Cosmetics.
6.	Collapsible tubes.
7.	Cutlery.
8.	Centrifugal pumps.
9.	Diesel engines.
10.	Electric fans.
11.	Fountain pens.
12.	Fruit canning and preservation.
13.	Gramophone records.
14.	Hosiery (yarn restricted) including handkerchief manufacturing.
15.	Hurricane lanterns.
16.	Leather goods (excluding leather & fabrics).
17.	Mathematical instruments.
18.	Nylon gut and monofilament.
19.	Optical.
20.	Paints and varnishes.
21.	Pencil (paint restricted).
22.	Plywood.
23.	Leather footwear (excluding leather).
24.	Pharmaceutical.
25.	Rubber goods.
26.	Rubber tyres and tubes.
27.	Rubber footwear.
28.	Sheet glass and glassware.
29.	Soap.
30.	Stoves and pressure lamps.
31.	Thread spooling (yarn restricted).
32.	Typewriter carbons and ribbons.
33.	Tufting (excluding yarn).
34.	Tooth-paste.
35.	Watch straps and bracelets.

A(iii) *List of Industries which will be licensed on the same basis as during January to June*, 1962.

Sl. No.	Name of Industry
1.	Accumulators and batteries.
2.	Aircraft repairs.
3.	Aluminium capsules.
4.	Artificial limbs.
5.	Automobile workshop.
6.	Asbestos sheets.
7.	Barbed wire.
8.	Belting.
9.	Bricks and tiles.
10.	Block processing.
11.	Builders' hardware.
12.	Bus body building.
13.	Book binding.
14.	Buttons.
15.	Bangles.
16.	Board and paper.
17.	C.I. pipes and sanitary fittings.
18.	Cement.
19.	Ceramics and fire bricks.
20.	Cereal manufactures.
21.	Conduit pipes.
22.	Cattle feed.
23.	Crown cork.
24.	Crankshafts for engines.
25.	Cycle parts.
26.	Cycle complete (excluding chains).
27.	Cardboard box making.
28.	Cardboard making.
29.	Cotton ginning and baling presses.
30.	Cotton waste spinning.
31.	Dairy.
32.	Dental goods.
33.	Disinfectants and insecticides.
34.	Distilleries.
35.	Domestic hardware.
36.	Domestic sewing machines.
37.	Dry cleaning (laundry).
38.	Electric welding (welding electrodes).
39.	Engraving.
40.	Expanded metal.
41.	Electric cables and wires.
42.	Electric lamps (bulbs).
43.	Electric motors and transformers.
44.	Electric switch gear and meters.
45.	Electric accessories.
46.	Electric tubes.
47.	Fisheries.
48.	Foundries.
49.	Fishing hooks.
50.	G.I. pipes.
51.	Grinding wheel.
52.	Glue, gum and resin.
53.	Glucose.
54.	Hand torches.
55.	Hand and edge tools.
56.	Heavy chemicals.
57.	Hospital equipment.
58.	Industrial furnace.
59.	Industrial gas.
60.	Ink.
61.	Ice and Cold storage.
62.	Light chemicals.
63.	Locks and padlocks.
64.	Limestone.
65.	Milk food.
66.	Miscellaneous chemicals.
67.	Metal fabrication.
68.	M.S. pipes.
69.	Oil mills.
70.	Pig iron (metal refinery).
71.	Pins and clips.
72.	Polythene.
73.	Printing presses.
74.	Printing types.
75.	Packets and containers (packaging industry).
76.	Paper products.
77.	Pigment and dry colours.
78.	Razor blades.
79.	R.C.C. pipes.

(Continued on next page)

Pakistan (*Continued*)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry
80.	Rubber retreading of tyres.
81.	Scientific instruments.
82.	Shoe grindery.
83.	Sodium silicate.
84.	Small machine tools.
85.	Spring manufacturing.
86.	Sugar mills.
87.	Sensitised paper.
88.	Steel trunks and suitcases.
89.	Small arms and accessories.
90.	Slate and slate pencil.
91.	Steel reed and wire heald.
92.	Sand paper and emery cloth.
93.	Synthetic resins.
94.	Tubewell strainers.
95.	Tea estates.
96.	Transfer stamps.
97.	Trolleys and trailers.
98.	Tin printing.
99.	Utensils.
100.	Weights and scales.
101.	Wire netting.

Annexure II(A)

BANK GUARANTEE

FROM
The.....Bank Limited.

TO
The President of Pakistan.

SIR,

In consideration of your having granted Import Licence No..... dated ..... for Rs..... to Messrs ..... hereinafter called the licensee for import of ..... we hereby agree to guarantee as follows:—

If the Licensee fails to comply with the conditions of the aforesaid Import Licence within the stipulated period of ..... from its date of issue, we the aforesaid bank undertake to surrender to you foreign exchange worth Rs. ..... (equivalent to the face value of the above-mentioned Import Licence) in the shape of Bonus Vouchers within a month after the expiry of the period stipulated above.

Signature & Seal
of the Bank

Witness No. 1.....
Witness No. 2.....

(Guarantor)

Annexure III

List of Industries for Automatic Licensing.

Sl. No.	Name of Industry
1.	Agricultural implements.
2.	Auto piston (auto parts).
3.	Alkatra.
4.	Agar batti.
5.	Asphalt and bitumen.
6.	Baling hoops and G.I. wire.
7.	Barrels, buckets. and pails.
8.	Bobbins.
9.	Bucket ridging.
10.	Brushes.
11.	Cigarettes and cigars (excluding tobacco).
12.	Clocks.
13.	Country boat making.
14.	Conch shell making.
15.	G.I. pan manufacturing.
16.	Drums.
17.	Dye mixing.
18.	Enamelled ware.
19.	Electric generation.
20	Electric casings.
21.	Furniture (steel safes and almirahs).
22.	Gas mantles (excluding art. silk yarn).
23.	Jute baling industry.
24.	Journals, magazines, newspapers.
25.	Matches (blue paper restricted).
26.	Miscellaneous engineering.

Sl. No.	Name of Industry
27.	Oil companies (Tin plate).
28.	Parcel tapes (excluding art. silk yarn).
29.	Ready-made garments.
30.	Re-rolling mills.
31.	Rickshaws.
32.	Relief maps.
33.	Stationery.
34.	Sieves.
35.	Shoe lasts.
36.	Starch.
37.	School chalk.
38.	Sealing Wax.
39.	Shipbuilding.
40.	Tin containers.
41.	Textile machinery parts.
42.	Tea blending and packing (tea restricted).
43.	Tram cars.
44.	Tricycles and go-carts.
45.	Umbrella and fittings.
46.	Umbrella sticks and walking sticks.
47.	Vegetable ghee (except-cotton seed/soya-bean oil).
48.	Wire nails.
49.	Doors and windows.
50.	Wire drawing.
51.	Wood screws and rivets.
52.	Waterproofing textiles.

Annexure IV

List of O.G.L. Items

Description	I.T.C. Classification	Specified Rates (Rupees)	Area
**1. Iron and steel **2. Metals non-ferrous and ferro-alloys.	Part I Part II	10,000	20,000 for East Pakistan only.
3. Tools and workshop equipment (specified items, as per P.N. No. 24 (61)-Imp-R, dated April 26, 1961)	Part III	10,000	
4. Books	IV/B-1/1 & 4	10,000	
5. Asphalt, pitch and tar	IV/B-2/2	2,500	East Pakistan only.
6. Silbatta	IV/B-2/10	2,500	East Pakistan only.
7. Building and engineering materials, all sorts (other than those made of iron or wood) and silica sand excepting following items: corrugated perspex plastic, gasolite sheet (windowlite glass), glassite sheets, insulight hollow glass blocks, plaster boards and rubberized plastic compound for floors	IV/B-2/14	2,500	
8. Camphor	IV/C-1/1	1,000	
9. Gas in cylinders (excluding anhydrous ammonia gas for West Pakistan)	IV/C-1/2	5,000	
10. Soda ash	IV/C-1/6	7,500	East Pakistan only.
11. Chemicals, all sorts, n.o.s., including caustic soda, insecticides and pesticides and excluding aqua pura, refined glycerine, sodium silicate, sodium hydro-sulphite, aluminium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, nitric acid and alum	IV/C-1/7	7,500	Import of sodium hydro - sulphite will be permissible in East Pakistan.
12. Drugs and medicines, all sorts, subject to List A and B of Annexure I of Public Notice No. 72 (61)/Imp-R, dated December, 27, 1961, as amended	IV/C-1/8 & 9	10,000	
13. Saccharine in tablet form in small packing excluding Dulcin and P-4000	IV/C-1/10	1,000	
14. Coaltar dyes including dyes for textile printing	IV/D/1	5,000	
15. Dyeing and tanning substances, all sorts, n.o.s., excluding hena	IV/D/2	5,000	
16. Gas black and carbon black	IV/D/4	Licensed through industry only.	
17. Laboratory glassware, graduated or un-graduated	IV/E-1/7	10,000	

Pakistan (*Continued*)

Description	I.T.C. Classification	Specified Rates (Rupees)	Area
18. Vacuum flasks including refills	IV/E-1/8	2,500	
19. Electric insulating material, all sorts, n.o.s.	IV/E-2/13	1,000	
20. Anchors and cables	IV/H-2/1	5,000	
21. Needles, all sorts, n.o.s.	IV/H-2/6	1,000	
22. Valves for iron and steel pipes and tubes	IV/H-2/17	1,000	
23. Medical appliances made of silk or artificial silk	IV/I/1	1,000	
24. Scientific instruments, apparatus and appliances, all sorts, n.o.s. (excluding geometry boxes of C. & F. value Rs. 3 and below)	IV/I/2	2,500	
25. Surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts and accessories thereof, n.o.s., other than those made in Pakistan and excluding absorbent cotton wool but including artificial teeth	IV/I/4	2,500	
26. Typewriters and parts thereof, n.o.s.	IV/M-1/4	5,000	
27. Office machines, equipments and parts and accessories thereof	IV/M-1/6	5,000	
28. Packing for engines and boilers, all sorts, n.o.s.	IV/M-2/1	1,000	
29. Ball, roller and taper bearings	IV/M-2/2	5,000	
30. Tractors (standard makes only) and spare parts for tractors *vide* P.N. No. 10 (61)/Imp-R, dated March 11, 1961, and 20 (62)/Imp-R, dated April 28, 1962	IV/M-2/4 (i) & (ii)	Actual user's licence will cover cost of one tractor and accompanying spares, etc.	
31. Cinematographic films unexposed	IV/P-3/1	5,000	
32. X-ray films and plates	IV/P-3/3	5,000	
33. Plants, living	IV/P-4/1	2,500	
34. Vegetable and flower seeds (excluding onion and onion seeds)	IV/P-4/2	1,000	
35. Milk food for infants and malted milk, Ovaltine and Milo	IV/P-6/18	2,500	
36. Sago	IV/P-6/36	1,000	
37. Rubber, raw, including synthetic rubber	IV/R/1	Licensed through industry only.	
38. Tyres and tubes, n.o.s. (excluding factory rejects)	IV/R/5	10,000	
39. Rubber scrap, excluding rubber coated canvas and rubber belting scrap	IV/R/9	2,500	
40. Crepe rubber sheets	IV/R/10	2,500	
41. Rubber patches and solution (excluding hot patches)	IV/R/11	1,000	
42. Scientific and surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances made of rubber including contraceptives	IV/R/13	1,000	
43. Duplicating stencils	IV/S/1	5,000	
**44. Motor cycles and motor scooters, not exceeding 200 c.c.	IV/V/6	*15,000	
†45. Trucks and buses (standardized makes)	IV/V/7	*To cover cost of one vehicle.	For East Pakistan only.
**46. Automotive conveyances, n.o.s., including rickshaws without bodies and not less than equal number of fare meters	IV/V/10	*15,000	
47. Parts and accessories of all automotive vehicles, n.o.s., including spare parts for marine engines	IV/V/11	10,000	Subject to the conditions notified in P.N. No. 68 (60)/Imp-R, dated July 12, 1960, and 22(62)/Imp-R, dated May 1, 1962.
48. Cork manufactures, n.o.s.	IV/Misc.-1/3	1,000	
49. Gelatine capsules	IV/Misc.-1/14	1,000	

* *For actual users, licences will issue to cover one vehicle only. Repeat facility shall however be available in respect of Item* 46.

** *Repeat licences for these items will issue on production of Bill of Entry showing* 75% *or more utilization of the previous licences. In the case of aluminium and copper, however, repeat licences will issue on production of Bill of Lading showing* 75% *or more utilization of the previous licence.*

† *Licences to actual users in East Pakistan only.*

(a) Trucks and buses (standardized makes) shall issue on first-come-first-served basis subject to the following conditions:

(i) The applicant must be in transport business but if he already possesses a vehicle it must not be of a model later than 1958 or registered later than 1959.

(ii) A person who has already received a licence for this item under O.G.L. shall not be licensed.

(iii) One vehicle only will be allowed per applicant in the shipping period.

(iv) Industrial consumers located anywhere in East Pakistan who are in receipt of raw material and spares licences from C.C.I. & E., or those to whom licensed for machinery for setting up new units have issues and they have already opened letter of credit, may apply for a truck under the above scheme, provided the application is recommended by the Director of Industries, East Pakistan.

(b) Auto rickshaws: Conditions (i) to (iii) prescribed in the case of actual user licences for trucks will apply equally to applicants for auto rickshaws except that the latter, if found eligible, may be considered for a repeat licence on production of proof of utilization. The condition regarding issue of auto rickshaw licences will apply to actual user applicants in West Pakistan also.

Liberian Year Book

The 1962 'Liberian Year Book' includes chapters on the land and the people, government and administration, transport and communications, taxation, education and labour. Copies: African and Overseas Press Agency Ltd., 13 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4. 16s. (by post 16s. 9d.)

'Which'

The July issue of 'Which' contains articles on life jackets, tonics, colour films, a washing machine, and weed killers. It also contains a third supplement dealing with two sports cars and three small saloons. Copies: Consumers' Association Ltd., 14 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. Annual subscription £1.

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GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Import Policy

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 29, 1962 (pages 1451-1452) about the import policy for Goa, Daman and Diu, for the period April to September 1962, which contained the three Schedules of items that are referred to in the following notice:

Schedule I covered banned items, the import of which is not permissible. Schedule II covered twenty-one items which may be licensed mainly to actual users who require these items for their own use. Schedule III included twenty-three items, the import of which may be allowed to the established importers (i.e. importers having past imports of the items concerned) subject to the condition that the re-export of any of these items from Goa, Daman and Diu to the rest of India is not permissible.

The Government of India, after taking all the relevant factors into consideration in view of the living habits of Goan citizens and the necessity for allowing the established importers to adjust themselves to changing conditions etc. have decided to grant further concessions to the importers of Goa, Daman and Diu as follows:

(a) The past importers of banned items shown in Schedule I referred to above and any other items which have been shown as banned in the Import Trade Control Policy Red Book for April 1962-March 1963 period or any other notification will be granted *special licences* for import of any ten items shown as permissible to the established importers in the Red Book and having a quota percentage from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. and above 30 per cent. in the proportion of 50 : 50. The importers will have the option to choose any best year imports during the basic period of 1958-59 to 1960-61. In order, however, to expedite the issue of licences for April-September 1962 period, such licences will be issued immediately on receipt of applications in form A as shown in Appendix 6 to the Red Book by the Office of the Junta de Comercio Externo (Board of External Trade) Panjim, which should be made not later than **July 31, 1962,** for import licence along with the declaration in the form as at page 421 of the Red Book and relevant documents of valid past imports concerned of all the banned items taken together, falling within the same basic year best suited to the applicants against which they require the grant of special licence. The basis of licensing will be 5 per cent. of *half* of the best year's valid imports of all the banned items other than those indicated in Schedule II and III. The copies of the application form A will be available in the Office of Junta de Comercio Externo (Board of External Trade).

(b) The applications for items shown in Schedule II will be considered mainly from actual users for grant of import licences on the basis of recommendations of the certifying authorities. Such applications may be submitted to the Office of the Junta de Comercio Externo (Board of External Trade) Panjim, so as to reach them not later than July 15, 1962, in forms B referred to in appendix 6 to the Red Book. Copies of this form will be available from the Office of the Junta de Comercio Externo (Board of External Trade). Such actual users who have submitted the applications in the prescribed form by the prescribed date will be required to forward to the Office of Junta, the certificate issued by the certifying authorities for the requirements for the period April-September 1962, by August 31, 1962, to complete the applications for grant of import licences. The names of the certifying authorities for different industries will be notified later. It may, however, be noted that the certifying authority in respect of mining industry will provisionally be the Director of Economia, Government of Goa, Panjim. Applications from established importers received by July 15, 1962, may also be considered for the following items only, against their valid past imports of similar items during any year of the basic period. Only items as permissible in the Red Book will be allowed:
(1) Spare parts for machinery
(2) Spares for cars and trucks.
(3) Tools for Agriculture etc.
(4) Instruments.
(5) Photographic material.
(6) Condensers.
(7) Medicines.
(8) Chemicals.

(c) Applications for import of items covered by Schedule III will be received by the Office of Junta de Comercio Externo (Board of External Trade) Panjim, in form A referred to above on or before July 15, 1962, along with declaration of valid past imports in the form as at page 421 of the Red Book and the relevant documents. The licences for these items except (a) watches and time-pieces below Rs. 100/- and (b) cotton textiles will, however, be granted 10 per cent. of *half* of the best year's valid imports of the same items during the basic period of 1958-59 to 1960-61, subject to the adjustment if necessary according to the ceiling available, against their entitlement for the next licensing period. In respect of watches and time-pieces (below Rs. 100/- each) the percentage for licencing will be 7½ of *half* of the best year's valid imports of permissible types of watches and time-pieces. In the case of cotton textiles the valid past imports of all varieties of cotton textiles will be taken into account for calculating entitlement. Ten per cent. of this import will be taken as that of permissible varieties and licence may be granted at 10 per cent. of *half* of the best year's valid imports of permissible varieties as calculated above.

(d) The importers of items shown as permissible to the established importers in the Red Book other than those items shown in Schedule II and III will also be eligible to claim import licences for the same item for April-September, 1962 period against the best year's valid imports of any such items falling within the basic period of 1958-59 to 1960-61. The applications for these items may be made to the Office of Junta de Comercio Externo (Board of External Trade) Panjim, on or before **August 16, 1962,** for import licence, in form A referred to above, along with the declaration in the form as at page 421 of Red Book and relevant documents of valid past imports concerned. Licences may be granted on the basis of the quota percentage shown for the respective items in the Red Book, subject to the condition specified therein and subject to the Public Notice No. 65/62 issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, under which quotas of established importers have been reduced further by 50 per cent.

Note: Copies of forms A and B mentioned above will be available in the Office of the Junta de Comercio Externo (Board of External Trade). Only the relevant columns of these forms may be filled.

The established importers of any particular item will not be eligible to claim a separate licence for the same item as Actual User in addition to the licence as Established Importer and vice-versa.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, at Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 663), **until July 22**, and after that date at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757.)

PHILIPPINES

Import Time Deposits Reduced

THE CENTRAL BANK of the Philippines recently announced certain reductions in the time deposits required when letters of credit are opened for imports (previous notices on this subject were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 2, 1962, page 264, February 9, page 320, and March 23, page 653). The following extract from the official announcement gives details of these changes:

'(a) All imports must be covered by letters of credit except small transactions involving not more than $100-00: Provided, however, that imports which are not subject to the special time deposits mentioned below may be financed by means of documents against payments or documents against acceptances not exceeding ninety (90) days.

'(b) Import letters of credit must be accompanied by special time deposits in the following cases:

Unclassified items	100 per cent.
Non-essential consumer goods	100 per cent.
Non-essential producer goods	75 per cent.
Semi-essential consumer goods	75 per cent.
Semi-essential producer goods	25 per cent.

These time deposits shall be kept for periods no shorter than 120 days and shall have a reserve requirement of 100 per cent. These special time deposits and their reserve requirements may be either in cash or in Government notes, securities, or bonds.

Imports by local industries of raw materials to be used in their operations are hereby exempted from special time deposits irrespective of commodity classification.'

All inquiries relating to this Notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 372.)

AUSTRALIA

Revision of Customs By-Laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff items until further notice.

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
ARMS:		
Accessories for arms:		
Sights, telescopic, fixed focus, having bodies of artificial plastic material and magnification of less than 2½, of types suitable for attachment to air rifles	449 (A) (1)	Free
ARTICLES COMPOSED OF TITANIUM with or without attachments of any material imported with and for use therewith, as used in the treatment of bone fractures and other ailments of the human body		
NARROW WOVEN FABRICS including weftless:		
Elastic narrow fabrics exceeding six inches in width, the elastic effect being produced by polyurethane yarns		
PIECE-GOODS not otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 107 (D):		
Elastic piece-goods exceeding six inches in width, the elastic effect being produced by polyurethane yarns		

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
BACTERIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS AND SERA:		
Add to the list of Vaccines *excepted* from admission under Tariff Item 284 (A), the following:		
Triple antigen vaccine.		
CRUDE DRUGS not packed for retail sale:		
When not crushed or powdered (unless specifically so provided), viz.:		
Roots, viz.:		
Squill (scillae including squill cut into slices and dried)	281 (J) (1)	Free
HAND TOOLS:		
Chequering tools including interchangeable (inserted) cutters therefor	449 (A) (1)	Free
LUBRICATING OILS:		
Otherwise classifiable under Item 226 (C) (2) for use otherwise than as or in connection with lubricating oils, under security	226 (C) (1)	Free
Lubricating oils, otherwise classifiable under Item 226 (C) (2), for use in the manufacture of greases, are admissible in terms of this reference.		
MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES, viz.:		
Paper-finishing, paper-cutting and paper-folding machines and appliances (not including extra knives unless otherwise expressly indicated):		
Stones, pulp, artificial, and segments therefor, as used for grinding pulp for newsprinting paper	449 (A) (1)	Free
Tools otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 175 (F) (3) (b), being special purpose tools as follows:		
Formers, which bend sheet metal into straight lock formation, such as Pittsburgs, including auxiliary rolls and flanging attachments for use therewith		
PAPER otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 334 (D) (2) (b) as follows:		
For use otherwise than in the manufacture of toilet paper, under security	334 (D) (2) (a)	£5 per ton
In sheets, the length of each side not to exceed 80 inches		
Note: Paper in sizes coming within the ambit of Item 340 (C) is not covered by the provisions of the foregoing decision.		
SURGICAL AND DENTAL AND VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS OR APPLIANCES, viz.:		
Forceps, viz.:		
Artery, of the following types, Criles, Harrison Cripps, Kochers, mosquito, Spencer Wells, Tonsil		
Bone cutting		
Dissecting and tissue, two-piece spring types, 5 inches to 11 inches, both sizes inclusive		
Tonsil holding		
Sponge		
Sterilizer		
Instruments specially designed for use in ear, nose and throat operations, viz.:		
Bronchoscopes, Chevalier-Jackson pattern		
Carriers, swab		
Chisels	419 (C) (3)	7½% *ad val.*
Curettes, adenoid, Beckman, St. Clair-Thomson or Barn-Hills pattern		
Curettes, Ballance, Collier, Macewen, Morris or Preysing pattern		
Dilators, Alae-Nasi, Francis pattern		
Dissectors, tonsil		
Elevators, nasal		
Gags, mouth, Davis-Boyle		
Gauges, depth		
Gouges		
Holders, speculum, Shea pattern		
Jacks, tonsil, Davis-Boyle or Guy's pattern		
Laryngoscopes, Chevalier-Jackson pattern		
Mobilization instruments, Stapes, of Rosen, House or Shea patterns		
Points, bronchoscope cautery		
Racks, instrument, Shea pattern		
Retractors, Lempert's pattern		
Saws, nasal		
Scoops, Lempert's pattern		
Splints, nasal		
Tubes, bronchoscope suction		
Tubes, tracheotomy		
TANTALUM ARTICLES	449 (A) (1)	Free

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-laws entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
GOODS DONATED OR BEQUEATHED by any person or organization domiciled or established outside Australia to any organization established in Australia for the purpose of performing work of a philanthropic nature provided such organization and purpose are approved by the Minister	Various	Various

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
REGULATING AND CONTROLLING DEVICES:		
Automatic, for regulating temperature humidity pressure, vacuum or rate of flow and parts specially designed therefor, but not including goods covered by Item 175 (B), 175 (C) or 176 (K) (3)	176 (K) (7)	Free
Note: In relation to goods covered by Item 176 (K) (7) it should be noted that three distinct operations are ordinarily involved:		
(a) a sensing device		

(*Continued on next page*)

Exporters

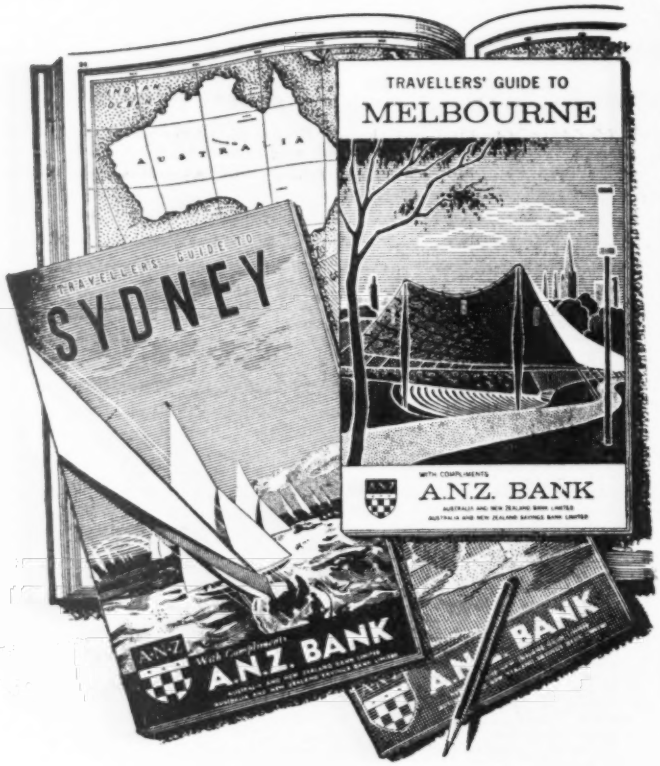
THE services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.

Telex Service Volumes

The 1962 edition of 'Telex Service' comprising two volumes gives a complete list of telex subscribers in 67 countries. It is available from Telex-Verlag Jaeger & Waldmann, Darmstadt, Holzhofallee 38, Germany. £5.

The Australian Economy, 1962

'The Australian Economy, 1962' a pamphlet surveying the trends over the past twelve months, can be obtained free of charge, from the Economic Adviser (Treasury), Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.



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Australia (*Continued*)

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
(b) a controller which receives its instructions from the sensing device or on receipt of a signal from a sensing device initiates an appropriate reaction (c) an operating device which acts in accordance with the signals produced from the controller. As a general rule the sensing device may be regarded as part of an automatic regulating device except where it is arranged merely to supply a visual signal to be acted upon by a human agency. In relation to a controller it will generally be a simple matter to determine whether it is automatic, semi-automatic or manual. Controllers designed for automatic operation even if also capable of semi-automatic or manual operation will be eligible for classification under Item 176 (K) (7). The operating devices on the other hand may be used generally with automatic, semi-automatic or manual controllers. It should be assumed until proved otherwise that these goods are not classifiable under Item 176 (K) (7). It follows that operating devices such as solenoid valves will not be classified under Item 176 (K) (7) unless they form a minor portion of a complete or substantially complete automatic regulating and controlling device covered by the provisions of Item 176 (K) (7).		
RESINS, ARTIFICIAL, AND PLASTIC MATERIALS: Vinyl and vinylidene types, polymerization and copolymerization products of: Flexible sheets, strip, film, roll film and foil, whether or not printed, polished, embossed or otherwise surface worked, but not including: goods covered by Item 255 (B) (1) material which has been further worked (e.g. edges hemmed, holes punched) expanded material material supported by or laminated with or containing textile fabric (including glass fibre fabric) coated textile fabrics		
Of vinylidene polymers or copolymers . .	368 (A) (2) (a)	Free
Other	368 (A) (2) (b)	32½% *ad val.*
Note; In connection with Item 368 (A) (2) the term 'flexible' is restricted to plasticized products and does not include unplasticized material irrespective of thickness. Plasticized products conforming to the requirements of the item will be deemed to be flexible until physical examination proves otherwise in thicknesses up to and including 80 mils. (·08 inch).		
VALVES: Solenoid operated: Of types designed solely for use in refrigerating appliances	175 (C)	30% *ad val.*
Otherwise	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*
Coils for solenoid operated valves: For valves classifiable Item 175 (C) . . .	175 (C)	30% *ad val.*
Otherwise	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*
Note; The inclusion of a control mechanism or timing device (but not a sensing mechanism) integral to the valve will not alter the foregoing classifications. Control mechanisms or timing devices separate to the valve may be entered under their appropriate items even if imported with the valve.		

Note; Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency; £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Notes for Guidance

GREASES:
A petroleum based grease is defined as being solid at 40°C., that is it must have a drop point of not less than 40°C. when determined by either of the following methods:
Institute of Petroleum:
IP 31/57 – Drop Point of Grease.
American Society of Testing Materials:
ASTM D 566-42 – Method of Test for Drop Point of Lubricating Grease.

LUBRICATING OILS:
Note; (a) Petroleum oils specially prepared for a non-lubricating use are not substantively classifiable under Item 226 (C) (2) unless they are analytically indistinguishable from lubricating oils or have potential lubricating use in addition to the stated non-lubricating use.
(b) Oils complying with the provisions of Item 226 (B) (6) (c) (1) and (2) are not to be considered for classification under Item 226 (C).

Tariff Board Inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister of Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether glycerine (Tariff Item 289 (A)) should be gazetted under Section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961.

Details of the provisions of section 7 of the above-mentioned Act were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 2, 1961 (page 1326).

Australia (*Continued*)

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than August 1, 1962.**

Before this date therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. 7657/62.

Reference to the Special Advisory Authority

DETAILS were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 2, 1962 (page 472) of the Australian Government's decision in accordance with which quantitative restrictions may in future be imposed as an alternative, or as an addition to temporary duties.

A reference has now been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of:

(a) Linoleums (Tariff Item 118 (C) (1)),

(b) Textile based floor coverings having a surface similar to linoleum other than plastic coated (Tariff Item 118 (C) (2) (b)),

(c) Tiles made from linoleums and floor coverings as specified in (a) and (b) above (Tariff Items 240 (A) (2) or 240 (A) (6)) and

(d) Tiles having a paper felt base and a surface similar to linoleum (Tariff Item 240 (A) (6)).

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency £A125= £100 Sterling.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
118	(C) (1) Linoleums . . *ad val.*	17½%	32½%	32½%
	(2) Floor coverings having a surface similar to linoleums, not covered by Item 368 (A) (3) (a) and not being tiles:			
	*(a) With paper felt base *ad val.*	17½%	27½%	32½%
	(b) Other . . . *ad val.*	17½%	32½%	32½%
240	(A) Tiles, flooring and wall, including mosaic, not covered by Item 368 (A) (3) (a) or Item 368 (B) (2) (a):			
	*(1) Of artificial plastic material per square yard	2s. 3d.	4s. 6d.	6s.
	or *ad val.*	17½%	35%	47½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty			
	(2) Of linoleum; of cork per square yard	2s. 3d.	4s. 6d.	6s.
	or *ad val.*	17½%	35%	47½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty			
	*(3) Of rubber per square yard	2s. 3d.	4s. 6d.	6s.
	or *ad val.*	17½%	35%	47½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty			
	*(4) Of glass, whether or not glazed or enamelled per square yard	2s. 3d.	4s. 6d.	6s.
	or *ad val.*	17½%	35%	47½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty			
	*(5) Of ceramic materials, whether or not glazed or enamelled, including tile biscuit:			
	(a) In sizes of 5 inches by 2 inches (or its equivalent) and over *ad val.*	17½%	27½%	40%
	(b) Other . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(6) Other . . per square yard	2s. 3d.	4s. 6d.	6s.
	or *ad val.*	17½%	35%	47½%
	whichever rate returns the higher duty			

* *Note: These sub-items are shown for information only; they do not form part of the reference.*

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Special Advisory Authority will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Whitehall 5072.)

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2840 or 3145) quoting reference No. C.R.E. 4846/62.

Special Advisory Authority Result

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 15 (page 1360) to the effect that a reference had been made to the Special Advisory Authority in respect of polybutadiene styrene synthetic rubber.

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations the following temporary duties have been imposed:

(1) 1½d. per lb. on synthetic rubber classifiable under Tariff Item 330(A) (2) plus ½d. per lb. additional duty for every ½d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price in Australian currency is lower than
  (a) 24½d. per lb. for non-oil extended rubber, or
  (b) 19d. per lb. for oil extended rubber;

(2) 1d. per lb. on synthetic rubber classifiable under Tariff Item 330(B) (2) plus ½d. per lb. additional duty for every ½d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price in Australian currency is lower than
  (a) 18d. per lb. for non-oil extended rubber, or
  (b) 15½d. per lb. for oil extended rubber.

These additional duties do not apply to goods in transit on or before June 1, 1962.

Full details will be published as soon as possible.

Specific rates are shown in Australian currency £A125=£Sterling 100.

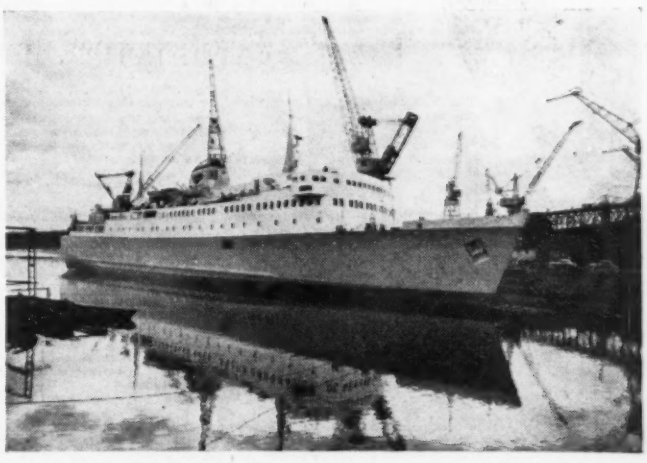
(*Continued on next page*)

NEW ZEALAND

New Customs Tariff Classifications

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department in a supplement to the *New Zealand Gazette* of June 14, 1962, has announced a number of decisions in interpretation of the new Customs Tariff. A copy of the supplement can be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 809, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 809) until July 21 and subsequently at Hillgate House, Room E.52, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Telephone: City 5757, Ext. 468).

NEW CAR FERRY FOR NEW ZEALAND



On September 3 the new £1.8 million 'Aramoana' passenger, car and train ferry, seen here prior to final trials on the Firth of Clyde, is scheduled to commence her first trip between Wellington and Picton, New Zealand. Built by William Denny & Brothers Ltd., of Dumbarton, one of her major features is the provision of observation lounges fore and aft of the promenade deck. The passenger reclining seats were supplied by Microcell Ltd.

Australia *(Continued)*

Details of Temporary Duties

DETAILS are given below of the temporary changes made in the Australian Customs duties which came into effect on June 22, 1962 (Internal combustion engines) and June 26, 1962 (Chlorine chemical products). Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
178	Motive power machinery and appliances (except electric), viz.:						
	(B) Internal combustion piston engines						
	(2) Air-cooled, not exceeding 10 brake horsepower, but not including: compression ignition engines; motor cycle engines; fractional horse-power engines of the types used in models and toys:						
	[(a) Four-cycle engines with horizontal driving shafts *ad val.*	25%	42½%	52½%	Various (Under new Items 178 (B) (2) (a) (1) and (B) (2) (a) (2) below)		
	or { each	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.			
	less *ad val.*	17½%	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	and, in addition, except in respect of goods in direct transit to Australia on or before September 13, 1961, a temporary duty of]. *ad val.*	10%	10%	10%			
	(a) Four-cycle engines with horizontal driving shafts:						
	(1) *Having a value for duty not exceeding £40 each* *ad val.*				25%	42½%	52½%
	or { *each*				£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.
	less ad val.				17½%	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	AND, IN ADDITION, A TEMPORARY DUTY *of* *ad val.*				22½%	22½%	22½%
	provided that, in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before May 17, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before May 17, 1962, the additional temporary duty shall not exceed 10% ad val.	See former Item 178 (B) (2) (a) above					
	(2) *Other* *ad val.*				25%	42½%	52½%
	or { *each*				£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.
	less ad val.				17½%	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	AND, IN ADDITION, A TEMPORARY DUTY *of* *ad val.*				10%	10%	10%
	[(b) Other] *ad val.*	25%	42½%	52½%	Various (Under new Items 178 (B) (2) (b) (2) and (B) (2) (c) below)		
	or { each	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.			
	less *ad val.*	17½%	—	—			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	(b) Four-cycle engines not covered by sub-paragraph (a):						
	(1) *Exceeding 1½ brake horsepower and not exceeding 3½ brake horsepower* *ad val.*				25%	42½%	52½%
	or { *each*				£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.
	less ad val.				17½%	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	AND, IN ADDITION, *except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before May 17, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before May 17, 1962, a* TEMPORARY DUTY *of* *each*	See former Item 178 (B) (2) (b) above			£1 10s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
	(2) *Other* *ad val.*				25%	42½%	52½%
	or { *each*				£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.
	less ad val.				17½%	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	(c) Other *ad val.*				25%	42½%	52½%
	or { *each*				£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.	£6 10s. 0d.
	less ad val.				17½%	—	—
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
280	Drugs and chemicals, viz.:						
	[(K) (1) Benzenehexachloride and preparations containing 5% or more of benzenehexachloride; paradichlorobenzene; pentachlorophenol; perchlorethylene; trichlorethylene (non-medicinal); 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and preparations containing 20% or more of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid; esters and salts of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, including preparations thereof containing the equivalent of 20% or more of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid] *ad val.*	25%	32½%	32½%	Various (Under new Items 280 (K) (1) (a), (K) (1) (b), (K) (1) (c) (K) (1) (d) and (K) (1) (e) below)		
	(K) (1) *(a) Benzenehexachloride and preparations containing 5% or more of benzenehexachloride* *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 280 (K) (1))			25%	32½%	32½%
	(b) Paradichlorobenzene *ad val.*	25%	32½%	32½%	25%	32½%	32½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, TEMPORARY DUTIES *as follows:* *per lb.*	—	—	—	3d.	3d.	3d.
	AND, *for each* 1d. *or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than* 13d. *per lb.* *per lb.*	—	—	—	1d.	1d.	1d.
		(Under former Item 280 (K) (1))					
	(c) Pentachlorophenol; perchlorethylene *ad val.*	No change			25%	32½%	32½%
	(d) Trichlorethylene (non-medicinal) *ad val.*	(Under former Item 280 (K) (1))			25%	32½%	32½%
	(e) 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and preparations containing 20% or more of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid; esters and salts of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, including preparations thereof containing the equivalent of 20% or more of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid *ad val.*	25%	32½%	32½%	25%	32½%	32½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, TEMPORARY DUTIES *as follows:* *per lb.*	—	—	—	9d.	9d.	9d.
	AND, *for each* 1d. *or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than* 34d. *per lb.* *per lb.*	—	—	—	1d.	1d.	1d.
		(Under former Item 280 (K) (1))					
	(K) (2) Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane and preparations containing 20% or more of dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane *ad val.*	22½%	30%	30%	22½%	30%	30%
	AND, IN ADDITION, TEMPORARY DUTIES as follows: per lb.	—	—	—	6d.	6d.	6d.
	AND, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 22d. per lb. per lb.	—	—	—	1d.	1d.	1d.
	(K) (6) (New paragraph) Sodium pentachlorophenate, but not including goods covered by Item 269 (A) or which but for this item would be covered by Item 269 (A) *ad val.*				Free	7½%	7½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, TEMPORARY DUTIES *as follows:* *per lb.*				7d.	7d.	7d.
	AND, *for each* 1d. *or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than* 30d. *per lb.* *per lb.*				1d.	1d.	1d.
	(K) (7) *(New paragraph) Orthodichlorobenzene, but not including goods covered by Item 269 (B) or which but for this item would be covered by Item 269 (B)* *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	Free	7½%	7½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, TEMPORARY DUTIES *as follows:* *per lb.*	(Under Item 281 (L) (1))			2d.	2d.	2d.
	AND, *for each* 1d. *or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than* 11d. *per lb.* *per lb.*				1d.	1d.	1d.

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

CHILE

Permitted and Prohibited Imports (II)

THE FOLLOWING is the second part of the list of Chile's Permitted and Prohibited Imports, showing the Special Import Tax (surcharge) and also the new Import Deposit categories, which were introduced on June 18, 1962. Import Deposit payments appropriate to the four categories—A, B, C, and D—are respectively 10, 100, 200 and 1,000 per cent. of the c.i.f. value of the Import. The Import Deposits of all categories are retained by the Central Bank of Chile for 90 days.

The first part of this list was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6 (pages 50 to 52). The remainder will be published in succeeding issues.

Permitted Imports	Surcharge Per cent.	Deposit Category	Prohibited Imports
SECTION IX – CHEMICAL PRODUCTS			
GROUPS 45 AND 53 – CHEMICAL PRODUCTS IN GENERAL			
		Prior deposit	
Essential oils	5	C	Essential oil of eucalyptus
Essential oil of eucalyptus and eucalyptol for making pharmaceutical products	10	B	
Cellulose acetate of a maximum thickness of 0·025 mm, in rolls	20	C	
Cellulose acetate and polyvinyl butyryl of a maximum of 0·6 mm thickness for making safety glass	5	B	
Granulated cellulose acetate	5	B	
Ethyl acetate	100	C	
Acetone of at least 99% purity	5	B	
Lactic acid for food products	5	B	Acetic acid Boracic acid
Additives for lubricating oils and petrol in containers of more than 50 litres	5	B	Hydrochloric acid
Animal disinfectants (anti-mange)	5	B	Formic acid
BHC animal disinfectants (anti-mange)	20	B	Technical lactic acid
Sulphur	Free	B	Nitric acid Pyroligneous acid
Amorphous sulphur with a solubility of more than 15% in carbon disulphide	5	B	Sulphuric acid
Bicarbonate of soda for pharmaceutical use	75	B	Tartaric acid
Cocoa, in de-fatted powder for the food industry and medical uses	10	B	Peroxide of hydrogen Starches
Sulphur	200	B	Vegetable tar Potassic alum Aluminium stearate Aluminium sulphate Ammonia Persulphate of ammonium
Basic raw materials, in powder, sheets or granules, for the plastic industries:			
Polystyrene, for general use	100	C	Acetic anhydride
,, high impact	5	B	Sulphurous anhydride Sulphur precipitate
,, with fusion point of over 79° C	5	B	Barium chloride Barium peroxide
Activated carbon	5	B	Calcium acetate
Casein	5	B	Calcium carbide
Celluloid in sheets of 1·8 to 8 mm. thickness for making spectacle frames	1	A	Calcium chloride Calcium stearate
Cellulose, mechanical pulp	0·1	A	Calcium formiate
Special cements in containers of one gallon or more, excepting those with a rubber base	20	C	Calcium hypochlorite Calciumperoxide
Thermoadhesive cements, solid, with a base of synthetic resins	20	B	Calcium, polysulphurous and sulphurous Calcium tartrate
Light soda ash	5	A	Cellulose, in fibres
Glue for making matches, made from leather and gristle denaturalised with Rhodamine (aniline dyestuff)	20	B	Special cements with a rubber base in containers of one gallon or more Special cements in containers of less than one gallon Heavy soda ash
Compositions or finished products for sealing and stopping up cracks in internal combustion engines and radiators or motor vehicles	100	C	Copper carbonate
Rennet	10	B	Copper sulphate
Natural tanning materials	2	A	Vienna glue
Synthetic tanning materials	5	*Prior deposit* A	Carpenters' glue Insulating compositions with a base of pitch
Essences and extracts for making alcoholic beverages	50	C	Water-proofing compositions
Emery, in paste	10	A	Compressed compositions in sheets of paper or cloths with phenolic, melaminic or other resins for decorative or industrial use
Formalin	20	B	
Sterilized gelatine	5	A	
Glycerine	5	A	Pancreatic concentrates and preparations for industrial use
Unrefined and denaturalized fat	10	B	
Unrefined fat for refining in the country	10	B	Creoline (rtm)
Vegetable fat for industrial use	10	B	Degras and products manufactured from oxidized fish oil Descalers for boilers
Herbicides, fungicides and insecticides for agricultural use except those containing more than 50% copper salts	0·5	A	Dextrins Zinc stearate for pharmaceutical use
Sheets of polyester of 0·00635 mm. to 0·254 mm. thickness	10	B	Extract of malt, in powder Fungicides and/or agricultural disinfectants containing more than 50% copper salts Gallalite in all its forms Industrial glucose
Lanolin for pharmaceutical use	10	C	Lanolin
Irradiated brewer's yeast	10	B	Brewer's yeast
Plastic reflecting materials for road signs	10	C	Crystallized magnesium sulphate, dry or in paste
Basic raw materials in powder, sheets or granules for the plastics industry	5	B	Magnesium stearate Bi-iodide of mercury Double-distilled mercury
Cellulose nitrate of white opaque colour of a minimum thickness of 0·25 mm. for making ping-pong balls	5	B	Naphthalene
Dry metallic oxides for electrodes	1	A	
Simonizing paste	100	C	
Prepared pastes and liquids for cleaning, removing and polishing	100	B	
Anodic and cathodic permutators	10	B	
Acrylic sheets of a minimum thickness of 1 mm.	10	B	
Sheets of cellulose acetate, of amber colour, of 0·08 thickness and measuring 78 x 108 mm.	10	B	
Sheets of polyester of a minimum of 2 mm. thickness	10	B	
Plastics in bars of the phenoformaldehyde, urea formaldehyde, melaminic and acrylic types	50	C	Laminated plastics in rods and and sheets Nitrate of silver
Tetraethyl lead	5	A	Potassium bisulphite
Decoating powders for aluminium and stainless steel	10	B	Potassium bromate
Potassium carbonate	200	B	Potassium metabisulphite
Products for agriculture and cattle raising	5	C	Potassium nitrate
Powders for facilitating the removal of mouldings from matrices	10	B	Potassium perborate Potassium sulphide
Chemical products, not specified, except those which figure on the Prohibited List	5	B	Potassium iodide Products for avoiding the slipping of belting

(*Continued on next page*)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in Wales may be obtained quickly from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 109 ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF

Chile (*Continued*)

Permitted Imports	Surcharge Per cent.	Deposit Category	Prohibited Imports
		Prior deposit	
Reagents for the concentration of minerals	0·1	A	
Chemical analytical reagents in containers of not more than 1 kg. or 1 litre	1	A	Potassium persulphate
Chemical coating materials for use in making radio valves	5	B	
Intensifying developers for photographs	50	C	
Tallow and acid fats	10	B	
Silicones	5	B	
Solid caustic soda	1	A	Caustic soda solution
Thermite	10	B	Sodium acetate
Industrial yolk of egg	20	B	Bicarbonate of soda, industrial
			Sodium bisulphite
			Sodium borate
			Sodium chloride
			Sodium stearate
			Sodium formate
			Sodium hypochlorite
			Sodium hyposulphite
			Sodium nitrate
			Sodium perborate
			Sodium percarbonate
			Sodium peroxide
			Sodium persulphate
			Sodium silicate
			Crystallised sodium sulphate, dry or paste
			Sodium and potassium tartrate
			Sodium iodide
			Flexible plastic cloths, in rolls
			Urea peroxide
			Iodine, pure or impure, precipitated, crystallized or sublimated
			Zinc stearate, excepting that for pharmaceutical use
			Zinc peroxide
			Zinc sulphate

Group 46 – Medicinal Drugs, Pharmaceutical and Toilet Products

Permitted Imports	Surcharge Per cent.	Deposit Category	Prohibited Imports
Antibiotics:			
Antibiotics, their salts and compounds, in bulk, in substance, excepting chloramphenicol	0·1	A	
Carzinophyllin and similar products	0·1	A	
Cycloserine and its combinations in capsules	0·1	A	
Chloramphenicol and its salts in or for injections	0·1	A	Chloramphenicol and its salts, in bulk, in substance
Dimethoxyphenyl penicillin for injections	0·1	A	
Erythromycins, in substance, tablets, lozenges and for injections	0·1	A	
Chloramphenicol-streptomycin, for injections	0·1	A	
Fumagyllin, in substance, tablets and lozenges	0·1	A	
Kanamycin, in ampoules, in bulk	0·1	A	
Mycostatin antibiotic, its salts and compounds, in tablets, injections, powders, solutions, ointments and granules, in bulk	0·1	A	
Oleandomycin and its compounds, in capsules and for injections	0·1	A	
Benzathine penicillin	50	B	
Potassic penicillin	50	B	
Procaine penicillin	50	B	
Sodium penicillin	50	B	
Spiromycin, in bulk, in substance	0·1	A	
Tetracyclines, their salts and compounds, in substance, tablets, injections and granules	0·1	A	
Vancomycin injections	0·1	A	
Vulcamycin, lyophilised, injections	0·1	A	
Other antibiotics and their compounds when not imported in bulk	75	B	
Drugs:			
Agar-agar for bacteriological use	1	A	Castor oil
Simple medicinal oils	5	A	
Medicinal oils, not specified, excepting castor oil	5	A	Dehydrocholic acid
Aristol	50	B	Albumen tannate
Natural balsams, not specified	5	B	
Bismuth hydroxide	200	C	
Bismuth subcarbonate	200	C	
Bismuth sub-gallate	200	C	
Bismuth subnitrate	200	C	
Bismuth subsilicate	200	C	
Combinations of drugs or chemical products in containers of more than 5 kg. for making pharmaceutical specialities, except those which figure on the Prohibited List	20	A	
Coca leaves	200	C	
Colloid collodion	5	A	
Cortisone, hydrocortisone and their derivatives	0·1	A	Cream of tartar
			Dimecaine
Pure or synthetic drugs for human medicinal or veterinary use	0·1	A	Extract of boldo
Medicinal gums and resins	1	A	Extract of rhatany
Cola nuts and nux vomica	10	B	Extract of blackberry
Medicinal tea	50	B	Fluid extracts in general
Vaseline (RTM)	5	B	Phenylsemicarbazide
			Itchthalbine
			Itchthyol
			Toilet preparations
			Trotium
Pharmaceutical specialities:			
Acetarsolamide (Diamox) for injections	5	A	
Actinomycin 'C'	5	A	
Pantothenic acid alcohol or panthenol ointment in aluminium tubes and for injections	5	A	
Alpha-2-chloro 9 (3 dimethylamine propylidine) thioxanthene, in ampoules, in bulk	5	A	
Amino acids for injections	5	A	
Dentists' anaesthetics with appliances for their use	5	A	
Anthelmintic of multiple effect, in bulk	5	A	
Metarminol bitartrate, in ampoules, in bulk	5	A	
Bromolactabionate of calcium (Calciobronat) for injections	5	A	
Capette-pellets of diethylstilboestrol, in bulk	5	A	
Chlorhydrate 2 benzyl-4-5-imidazoline for injections (Regitine)	5	A	
Chlorhydrate of amino N (2 diethylaminoethyl) benzamide, in injections, in bulk	5	A	
Chlorhydrate of promazine	5	A	Chlorothiazide
Ethylchloride for local anaesthetics	5	A	
Lithic cocktails	5	A	
Choleretics, in pellets, in bulk	5	A	
Barbiturate compounds for injections, pro-narcosis	5	A	
Cortisone and its pure or synthetic derivatives in the form of injections or prolonged action capsules	5	A	
Curare and its derivatives, for injections (including preparations of similar action)	5	A	
Dextroamphetamine, in spansules, in bulk	5	A	
Barbituric dextroamphetamine, in spansules, in bulk	5	A	
Leucovrin injections, in bulk	5	A	
Netotrexate, parenteral, in bulk	5	A	
Netotrexate, tablets, in bulk	5	A	
Dichlorhydrate-2-Dimethylamine 6 (Beta dimethylaminotoxy) benzothiazol ointment in aluminium tubes	5	A	
Diphenylpyraline, in spansules, in bulk	5	A	
Digitallic injections (whether in glucose, glucose compounds or purely 'digitalis purpurea lanata' and strophanthus 'K' and 'G')	5	A	
Dihydroergotamine drops	5	A	
1-4 Dimethane sulphonoxybutane (busulfane)	5	A	
Dirian and similar powders for dental use, in bulk	5	A	
Mercurial diuretics for injections	5	A	
Di-iodohydroxypropane for dental use, in bulk	5	A	
Streptiquinase, streptodornase (Varidase)	5	A	
Oestrogenic preparations for intravenous injections	5	A	
Vinylic ether for anaesthesia	5	A	
Lipotropic factors with non-saturated fatty acids, in soft capsules, in bulk	5	A	
Ferments, vitamins and bio-elements in the form of coated tablets, in bulk	5	A	
Fibrinolysin (human, lyophilised) in ampoules, in bulk	5	A	
Gamma globulin	5	A	
Ganglioplexic preparations, in ampoules	5	A	
Immune serum of globin	5	A	
Gonadotrophin injections (hypophysial or chorionic)	5	A	
Anti-polio vaccines	0·1	A	
Heparins	5	A	
Hyaluronidase	5	A	
Histamine azeprotein	5	A	

Chile (*Continued*)

Permitted Imports	Surcharge Per cent.	Deposit Category	Prohibited Imports
		Prior deposit	
Adrenocorticothrophic hormone (ACTH)	0·1	A	
Anti-ferment (trypsin) in ampoules, in bulk	5	A	
Insulins	0·1	A	
Testosterone isobutyrate, for intions	5	A	
L'Norinpinfrine or L'Noradrenaline, for injections	5	A	
Lobeline ampoules	5	A	
Contrasting materials for radiography	5	A	
Mepyradin chlorhydrate, for injections	5	A	
Nitrofurans in ampoules and vaginal suppositories in pure tin foil, in bulk	5	A	
Donnaral exentabs, in bulk	5	A	
Spironolactone, in tablets, in bulk	5	A	
Thio-Tepa, parenteral, in bulk	5	A	
Nitromin, for injections and in tablets	5	A	
Nupercaine, for injections	5	A	
Octyphenol-formaldehyde-oxythylate nebulising solution (Alevaire)	5	A	
Oxide of iron, colloidal and for injections, in bulk	5	A	
P (di-2-Chlorethyl) amino ferrite of butyric acid (Chlorambucil)	5	A	
Padutin deposit, for injections	5	A	
Padutin, for injections	5	A	
Preparations on the basis of the oxytocic principle of the hypophysis	5	A	
Preparations on the basis of the vasopressor and anti-diuretic principle of the hypophysis	5	A	
Injections of active elements of Secale or synthetic pharmaceutically similar products	5	A	
Prostigmins	5	A	
Protobetrines, in ampoules, in bulk	5	A	
Pure 6 mercatopurine	5	A	
Repinifrin nebulising solution	5	A	
Gold salts, for injections	5	A	
Swine fever serum, in bulk	5	A	
Serum of plasm, normal and succedaneous	5	A	
Sulphate of protamine	5	A	
Anti-acid and anti-ulcer tablets of protective action for the gastro-intestinal organs, containing not more than 350 mgr. of bismuth sub-nitrate and 200 mgr. of sodium bicarbonate per tablet	5	A	
Tetranitrate of pentaerythritol in prolonged-action capsules, in bulk	5	A	
Trichlorethylene	5	A	
Triphlupromycin, in ampoules, in bulk	5	A	
Trimethylacetate dexosicoticosterone for injections	5	A	
Trypsin, lyophilized	5	A	
Thrombin, topical	5	A	
Thromboplastins	5	A	
Anti-strangles (Esurdine)	5	A	
Combinations, in paste form, of blood pressure products and vitamins, in gelatine capsules, in bulk	5	A	
Vaduril, in ampoules and tablets, in bulk (RTM)	5	A	
Vitamin 'A', in capsules, in bulk	5	A	
Vitamins 'A' and 'D3', in capsules, in bulk	5	A	
Vitamin 'E' in capsules, in bulk	5	A	
Vitamin 'K1', pure, in tablets and for injections	5	A	
Zactirin, Equanitrate, equagesic or similar products, in bulk	5	A	
Other pharmaceutical and veterinary products	75	B	
Aseptic products:			
Gelatine capsules for medicines	5	A	
Catgut, prepared, sterile and ready for use	50	C	
Catgut in the rough, in bulk, in threads or bundles	0·5	A	
Oxidized cellulose	5	A	
Crinoline	5	A	
Sterile sponge of absorbable gelatine	5	A	
Dressings (absorbent gauze), in rolls	5	A	
Umbilical ligatures	5	A	
Surgical lawn	5	A	
Surgical silk, prepared	50	C	
Surgical silk, in the rough, in cones or skeins	0·5	A	Sanitary towels, prepared or not
Sutures, prepared	50	B	
Surgical sutures of thread, linen, of Supramid or stainless steel wire, in the rough, in cones, skeins or bobbins	0·5	A	
Adhesive tape, in rolls	100	B	
Adherent liquid dressings	10	B	
Bandages, ordinary	5	A	
Other auxiliary aseptic products for medicine, excepting sanitary towels	200	B	
Group 47 – Artificial Fertilizers			
Phosphorite	1	A	Prepared and synthetic fertilizers.
Calcined bones	2	A	
Raw materials for fertilizers	1	A	Sulphate of ammonium.
Triple superphosphate, phosphate bicalcium and Thomas slag	1	A	
Group 48 – Explosives, Matches and other Pyrotechnical Products			
Dynamite, gelignite, explosive gelatine	10	A	Zero delay electric detonators, when not forming part of a series.
Detonators and fulmonatory agents for explosives, excepting zero delays not forming part of a series – electric	10	A	Matches. Detonators and fulminatory agents for explosives.
Detonating fuses, excepting slow fuses of not less than 50 sec./mt.	10	B	Slow detonating fuses of not less than 50 metres per second.
Hexanitromanite	5	A	
Hexogen or cyclonite	5	A	
Igniter cord for mines	10	B	
Pyroxylin and similar products	5	A	
Tetranitrate of pentaerythrite (P.E.T.N.)	5	A	Smokeless powder.
Tetryl	5	A	Other explosives.
Group 49 – Waxes, Resins, Fats and Industrial Oils			
Whale oil	2	A	
Coconut oil	5	B	
Linseed oil	10	B	
Palm oil	5	B	
Neat's-foot oil	20	B	
Pine oil	0·1	A	
Tung oil	10	B	
Plant disinfectant oils	2	A	
Mineral lubricating oils in containers of more than 200 litres and in bulk	0·1	B	
Special lubricating oil for watches in containers up to 50 grams	10	B	
Mineral turpentine	5	B	
Vegetable turpentine	10	B	
Artificial asphalt	0·1	A	
Asphalt, liquid or diluted with petroleum, in bulk	0·1	A	
Petrol	0·1	A	
Mineral wax	5	B	
Colophony	10	B	Creosote.
Gums and resins	1	B	
Special boiling point spirit	10	B	
Petrol solvent	10	B	
Lubricating greases	10	B	
Paraffin	0·1	A	
Cocoanut butter	50	B	
Paraffin wax	1	A	
Prepared paste for the manufacture of microgroove gramophone records	20	B	
Diesel or fuel oil	0·1	A	
Other waxes, resins, greases and industrial oils, excepting creosote	75	B	
Group 50 – Industrial Alcohols			
Methyl alcohol	5	B	Amyl alcohol. Ethyl alcohol.
Group 51 – Paints, Varnishes, Stains and Colouring Materials			
Red lead, minium and litharge for making electric batteries	50	B	Ultramarine blue. Red lead, minium and litharge.
Varnishes	200	B	Dermatographic pencils. Lithopone.
Varnishes for tins for food products	Free	A	Oxide and/or white of lead. Paints and varnishes. Printers' ink.
Colouring materials and pigments excepting ultramarine blue, red lead, minium and litharge, lithopone and oxide and/or white of lead	5	B	
Special inks for making ball-point pencils, in containers of more than one gallon	50	C	
Anilines, not specified, excepting those which figure in the Prohibited List	5	B	Anilines corresponding to the following colour indexes: Yellow oil 19, chrome G 56, resorcine R 140, solid acid 2 G 639, azophlozine 2 G 31, blue, direct sky F.F. 518, blue sky direct concentrate
Dioxide of titanium	1	B	
Varnishes for magnetic wires	Free	A	
Colourless lacquers for making nail varnishes	50	C	

(*Continued on next page*)

Chile (*Continued*)

Permitted Imports	Surcharge Per cent.	Deposit Category	Prohibited Imports
		Prior deposit	
Colouring materials other than lacquers or anilines, ready for use, for stamping textiles	50	B	520, blue sky direct 2 B 406, black chrome B 202, direct pure FE 518, scarlet MOO
Basic rubber mixtures	0·1	B	252, orange I 150, II 151 and chrome R 40, black acid 294, sulphur 978, 986, diazol BH 401, acid blue BH 246, direct E 581, brown Bismark R 332, direct M 420, resorcine R 235, red – oil 248, chrome ECB 652, Congo 370, solid acid AV 176, solid direct F 419, green – direct B 593, direct dark B 583, violet – direct N 394 and Victory 4 BS 53, blue – direct 2 B 406 and yellow – solid acid G 636.
Lampblack	0·5	B	
Oxide of iron, synthetic red and yellow	50	B	
Anti-fouling and anti-corrosive paints for ships' hulls	10	B	
Paints in tubes, jars or cakes for oil, water colour or poster colours	10	B	
Siccatives, not specified	5	B	
Inks for high velocity rotary presses	2	A	
Mimeographic ink and concentrates for making stylographic and other special inks	200	B	
Inks for cellophane paper	100	B	Inks for rotogravure.
GROUP 52 – SOAPS AND CANDLES			
			Soaps.
			Candles and tapers.
SECTION X – METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES			
GROUP 54 – IRON AND STEEL			
Carbon steel for tools and for making machine parts	10	B	
Steel rods of ¼ in. or more circular cross-section, with grooved surface and with a breaking resistance of more than 90 kg. per sq. millimetre	5	B	
Steel in rods or rolls of circular cross-section and smooth surface, up to 5/16″ diameter, and with a breaking resistance of over 160 kg. per sq. mm.	5	B	
Steel in rods or rolls, other than circular cross-section and those of circular cross-section up to ¾ in. diameter, with grooved or chemically-treated surface, with a breaking resistance of over 100 kg. per sq. mm.	5	B	Wire rod.
Special steels in all forms, i.e. those whose chemical composition contains other elements in addition to all or any of the following: carbon, manganese, sulphur, phosphorus, silicon or copper. Steels will also by considered as special when they contain any chemical compound, always provided that the copper content is more than 0·6%	10	B	
Special steels for springs	10	B	
Silicon steels of less than 1·8 watts loss per kg.	Free	A	
Silicon steels of 1·8 or more watts loss per kg.	10	B	
Square steel bars of more than 50 mm.	5	A	
Hollow steel bars for mines	1	A	
Hexagonal bars	10	B	
Half-round bars	10	B	
Flat iron bars: 65·5 mm. x 28·58 mm. x 6 metres, 60·8 mm. x 28·58 mm. x 6 metres	10	B	
Flat bars of more than 100 mm. width and more than 25 mm. thickness, cold drawn	10	B	
Round bars of more than 90 mm. diameter	5	B	
Other bars of iron or steel of dimensions and shapes differing from those detailed	200	B	
Special ribbon steel of less than 0·15 mm. thickness for making razor blades	5	B	
Steel strips with metallic coating (nickeled, chromed, etc.)	50	B	
Special steel strips for making springs	5	B	
Special steel strips for making springs, of more than 0·5% carbon	5	B	
Steel strips, hot-rolled, descaled and annealed for making piping, of 3 in. and 4 in.	5	B	
Steel strips, hot-rolled, of less than 1·8 mm. thickness	50	B	
Steel strips, cold-rolled, of 0·5 mm. thickness or less	50	B	
Strips, sheets, rods or sections of stainless steel	5	B	
Iron for brushes (knives)	20	B	Other strips of iron or steel of dimensions and specifications differing from those detailed.
Common tinplate	10	A	
Varnishes tinplate for preserves	10	A	
Tinplate of 0·25 mm. thickness to be imported exclusively under the regime of temporary admission	0·1	A	
Steel magnets	20	B	
Expanded metal of more than 1·5 mm. thickness	20	B	
Angles of unequal sides	10	B	
Angles of equal sides, of more than 12 mm. thickness and more than 80 mm. sides	10	B	
Double-contact angles for metal window frames	10	B	Laminated sections.
Laminated sections of angles with equal sides: 127·0 mm. x 127·0 mm. x 9·52 mm. 101·6 mm. x 101·6 mm. x 9·52 mm. 203·2 mm. x 203·2 mm. x 16·00 mm. 152·4 mm. x 152·4 mm. x 12·70 mm.	10	B	
Laminated sections – H, I, T, U and Z	10	B	
Nautical sections	5	B	Other sections of iron and steel.
Corrugated galvanized sheets	5	B	
Smooth galvanized sheets	5	B	
Sheets containing special alloys	10	B	
Steel sheets of 1,067 mm. 1,245 mm. and 1,651 mm. thickness, of Rockwell B.70 to B.77 hardness, cold- or hot-rolled, without being oiled and dimensions 750 mm. x 900 mm.	5	B	
High resistance sheets	10	B	
Sheets of more than 25 mm. thickness	5	B	
Chequered plates for floors and platforms	50	B	
Ferrotype plates for enamels	10	B	
Boiler plates	10	B	Other steel plates.
Steel Sheet Piling	10	B	
Rods and accessories of cane or steel for cleaning and unblocking pipes	10	B	
Steel anvils of 80 kg. weight or more	10	B	
Steel anvils of less than 80 kg. weight	10	B	Steel bands for barrels and butts of less than 2 mm. thickness, hot-rolled.
GROUP 55 – OTHER ROLLED OR CAST METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS			
Alloys of beryllium, copper and other metals for making matrices	10	B	Alpaca, German silver or white nickel metal with 52 to 80% copper content, 10 to 35% zinc content and 5 to 35% nickel content.
Nickel alloys in any form	10	B	
Aluminium sheeting in rolls or bobbins of maximum thickness 0·008 to 0·09 mm. and up to 12 cm. wide, stamped and with one face impregnated with a coating of vinyl and the other with a sheet of stamped acetate adhering to it, for packing machinery	100	B	Laminated aluminium in sheets or rolls, of a maximum thickness of 0·009 mm. with one side neutralized and the other rustproofed, for packing cheese.
Aluminium sheeting in rolls or bobbins with one face impregnated with a layer of plastic or vinyl and the other with a sheet of acetate or cellophane adhering to it, between 0·01 and 0·09 mm. thickness and up to 7 cm. width, for packing machinery	20	B	Copper, bars, sheets, sections and strips. Phosphor-copper in all forms. Cupromanganese.
Silicon brass in sheets, bars and sections for water meters	100	B	
Duralumin in all forms, except sections	10	B	
Strips of flexible aluminium of thickness up to 0·15 mm. and up to 55·56 mm. (2 ⅛ in.) wide, for making bendable Bergman-type piping	50	B	
Flexible aluminium strips and sheeting	100	B	
Flexible bands or strips of aluminium, elastic, painted, for making Venetian blinds, of 50 mm. width and 0·27 mm. thickness	10	B	
Strips or ribbons of aluminium, brass or tin, rectangular section, of 0·15 to 0·99 mm. thickness and 3 to 11·5 mm. width	20	B	
Bi-metal sheets or strips	10	B	
Ticonium metal (lead and nickel alloy)	10	B	
Zinc, smooth, in sheets or rolls	2	A	Other rolled or cast metals and their alloys.
GROUP 56 – METALLIC MATERIALS FOR SUNDRY USES			
Rolled steep shape, with rectangular grooves to withstand a pull or 150 kg. per sq. mm., with cross-sections of 20 to 30 sq. mm.	5	B	Steel, in rolls. Coppered steel wire. Steel wire for springs. Alpaca wire.

Chile (*Continued*)

Permitted Imports	Surcharge Per cent.	Deposit Category	Prohibited Imports
		Prior deposit	
Steel wire containing at least 0·2% carbon	5	B	
Half-round steel wire	10	B	
Steel wire of rectangular cross-section	10	B	
Steel wire, on reels, for making tyres, of 0·037 in. diameter covered with zinc and copper	5	B	
Tinned steel wire of less than 0·4 mm. thickness	20	B	
Stainless steel wire	5	B	
Aluminium wire – 99% purity	200	B	
Phosphor-bronze wire	200	B	
Tin or brass wire of special types	200	B	
Nickel wire	10	B	
Silver wire with special alloy core for soldering	5	A	
Zinc wire	50	B	
Waved, tempered and straightened wires of phosphoric bronze or steel for making brushes	5	B	Other metallic wires.
Slags, ashes and residues containing metals or metallic compounds (hard zinc, zinc ash, used battery plates, etc.)	5	B	
Common metals in powdered form	10	B	
Metals for bearings	200	B	
Lead and tin scrap	5	B	
Other metallic scrap except precious metals	5	B	
Solders and electrodes for welding with resins or fluxes, admitted under Customs Item 1227-A	10	B	
Solders and electrodes for welding, admitted under Customs Items Nos. 1226 and 1227	100	B	Other metallic materials for sundry uses.
GROUPS 57 AND 58 – UTENSILS OF IRON, STEEL OR OTHER METALS			
Clamps and tighteners for cables	50	B	Accessories for making Venetian blinds: mechanisms for movements and brakes
Accessories of any material for hoses of 2" or more diameter	50	B	pulleys and axles for ropes, lateral supports and holding supports
Umbrella frames	50	B	Pins
Hardware items:			Portable furnaces
Door catches, button latches, invisible hinges for furniture, double-action hinges for screens, pommel hinges for furniture, slider rails for doors and slide fasteners for furniture	50	B	Razor blade sharpeners
Aluminium buckets for holding nitroglycerine	10	B	
Complete hinges for making spectacles, including nuts, bolts and rivets, and plaquettes of celluloid and metal for spectacles	1	A	
Press studs	200	B	
Black and galvanized steel wire ropes with or without hemp core	5	A	
Chains, forged or soldered	20	B	
Centrifugal cast iron piping in lengths of over 3 metres	20	B	
Steel tubing, with or without seam, with or without galvanized or other coating, or extra heavy type and double extra heavy type, of API-5L and ASTM-A-53 specifications or their equivalents	10	B	
Seamless steel piping with thread and coupling, API-5A specification, of 10" diameter or more	5	B	Aluminium tubing, not specified
			Copper tubing
Steel piping and tubing, with or without seam, or galvanized or other coating	200	B	
Tubing of monel metal (alloy of nickel and copper)	10	B	
Steel piping and tubing, galvanized or not, with or without seam, of interior diameter of less than ¼"	20	B	
Steel piping and tubing, galvanized or not, with or without out seam, with exterior diameter of 4¼ to 6¼"	20	B	
Piping and tubing of aluminium of more than 5" interior diameter	10	B	
Stapling machines for office use	200	C	
Pencil sharpeners for office use	200	D	
Automatic page numbering machines	200	C	
Slides and stop lugs for zip fasteners (rtm)	50	B	Other tubing
Special locks for safes	10	B	Seals of lead or tin to protect bottled wines
Door-closing apparatus and spare parts	100	B	Safe deposit cabinets and deposit boxes
Cylinders or tubes for gas under pressure, of over 4 kg. per sq. cm.	5	A	Locks, cylindrical, for furniture, and their keys
Special nails for percussion tools, with their cartridges or explosive charges	50	B	Locks, cylindrical and with palettes, for luggage
Blacksmith's nails	10	B	Zip fasteners (rtm)
Nails and brads for upholstery	100	B	Cylinders for liquid gas
Bearings of all kinds and their spare parts	0·1	A	Special nails for cement
Corrugated steel for export packing cases	10	B	Optical devices for looking through doors
Porcelain spheres or dials for gas meters	10	B	Stamped brass fittings for refrigerators
Clamps	10	B	
Tins with varnished insides to be imported only under the regime of temporary admission	0·1	A	Other fittings of iron, steel brass or other metals or alloys
Microbial filters for clarifying water, and their spare parts	10	B	Iron clamps
Cast iron fittings with diameters of more than 18"	50	B	Expansion joints for brass piping
Fittings of black or galvanized iron	50	B	
Flexible speedometer cables, in rolls	1	B	
Staples for stapling machines	200	B	
Metal staples for industrial stapling machines for wire of 1 mm. diameter	10	B	
Metallic hooks mounted on cloth tape for closing garments	50	B	
Leaves of stainless steel, in the rough, hot forged, for making cutlery	5	B	
Razor blades	50	B	
Implements and connexions for taps for liquid gas or gas under pressure in cylinders with valves or control instruments	5	A	
Sets of lids for steel drums, consisting of octagonal flanges of zinc-covered or galvanized iron or other alloys, with their corresponding stoppers, with or without rubber or metallic rings	10	B	
Taps, faucets and valves, not specified except those of cast iron, brass or copper, for water, gas, steam or air for domestic or industrial use and for distribution networks	200	C	Taps, faucets and valves of cast iron, brass or copper, for water, gas, steam or air, for domestic or industrial use and for distribution networks
Liquid fuel lamps with incandescent mantles and their spare parts	10	B	
Hurricane lamps	50	B	
Gas lamps for lighting and their spare parts	50	B	
Steel tubular keys for furniture locks	10	B	
Taps, faucets and valves of stainless steel or other materials, with inside coatings of porcelain, ceramic, neoprene rubber or similar materials	10	B	Taps, faucets and valves, excepting those figuring on the Permitted List
Metal razors	20	B	
Domestic meat mincers and grain grinders and their spare parts	200	C	Jucie extractors, stirrers and crushers of more than ½ h.p.
Forming dies	10	B	Jucie extractors, stirrers and crushers, of types not specied
Materials for making utensils for liquid gas:			
Nickel discs, special packings for resisting heat and liquids, bi-metal springs for safety valves	20	B	
Mechanisms for swivel chairs	10	B	
Water meters – over 1"	10	B	Water meters for domestic use up to 1"
Notched pings for hangers	200	B	Metal bolts, nuts and rivets
Steel pen nibs for writing and drawing	5	B	Aluminium door knobs
Ice cream measuring scoops	200	C	
Special doors for safes	50	B	
Hard steel nals for shoemakers	10	B	
Gas burners of the catalytic refractory plate type and replacement plates	10	B	
Burners of the submerged wick type for paraffin lamps and stoves	20	B	
Hinges and pivots for swing doors longer than 5" and their spare parts	50	B	

(*Continued on next page*)

Chile (*Continued*)

Permitted Imports	Surcharge Per cent.	Deposit Category	Prohibited Imports
		Prior deposit	
Pressure reducers for liquid gas	5	A	
Complete automatic liquid gas water heaters with thermo-coupling, pilot light and hexagonal jacket	5	A	
Points and metallic holders, in one piece or separate, for making ball-point pens	50	B	
Wire netting of black tinned or galvanized wire of 30 or more apertures per linear inch	50	B	Wire netting of black tinned or galvanized wire of less than 30 apertures per linear inch
Spare parts for umbrella frames	10	B	
Spare parts for water meters	10	B	
Spare parts for pressure cookers	50	B	
Toothed wheels for marking patterns	20	B	
			Ordinary pencil sharpeners
Seals of tin or sheet iron for safety closures for lids of drums	10	B	
			Special boards for statistical control
Metal lids, coated on the inside with safe enamel for containers of pharmaceutical specialities	100	B	Crown caps (rim) Swaged caps of plate metal for tanks
Milk churns of anti-corrosive duralumin and their lids	10	B	
Stainless steel, brass or other metal cloths	10	B	
Conical turnbuckles and counter-cones for pre-stressed concrete	5	B	
Tubing and fittings of stainless steel	5	B	
Tin tubing, bronzed or nickel plated, of 7·3 to 7·6 mm. × 14 mm. and of 6·6 to 6·9 mm × 14 mm. for making propelling pencils	50	B	
Protected capillary tubing for temperature guages	1	A	
Welded steel tubing, 40 mm. square and rectangular 45 mm. × 70 mm., 2 mm. thick	5	B	
Flexible metal tubing	50	B	
'Bundy' type tubes of copper-galvanized steel strip, rolled with double seam and welded – up to 8 mm. diameter	5	B	
Strips of steel covered with celluloid or plastic material for the corset-making industry	50	B	Other utensils of iron, steel or other metals

(*To be continued*)

ARGENTINA

New Import Requirements

H. M. EMBASSY at Buenos Aires report that under a new decree issued on July 2 it is necessary for importers to make a deposit of 100 per cent. of the customs value of the goods, to be held for a maximum of 180 days, before customs clearance can be obtained. Exceptions are made for goods afloat or in port on July 2 provided that they are cleared by August 31; for goods covered by irrevocable letter of credit opened not later than June 29 provided that they are cleared by December 31: for imports under previous decrees authorizing foreign investments, or imports of complete production lines still exempt from surcharges; and for goods imported by official agencies.

Development in North West

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of December 22, 1961 (page 1290) reported the special concessions (by way of exemption from taxes, surcharges and duties) given to companies setting up in specified industries in N.W Argentina. Decree No. 2078 of March 7, 1962 extends the same concessions to the following industries being established in the area: textile plants comprising a complete process and using locally produced animal or vegetable fibres; sucrose chemical industry; food processing industry (excluding the manufacture of alcoholic beverages); tanning industry; tobacco industry using local raw material; ceramic and glass industries and those firms engaged on the building of low-cost houses.

EL SALVADOR

Import of Animals and Animal Products

H. M. EMBASSY in San Salvador reports that the Salvadorean Government has issued Decree No. 22 of May 8, 1962, prohibiting the importation of animals and products and sub-products derived from them from countries affected by rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease and African swine-fever.

The animals to which this refers are the following, both domesticated and wild: cattle, swine, sheep, goats and other animals susceptible to the above mentioned diseases. The prohibition is also extended to cover the flesh of such animals, whether fresh, refrigerated, frozen, dried, cured or smoked, and any class of sausage or product made with meat from the said animals provided that in this latter case they have not been completely sterilized and hermetically packed.

The prohibition also covers a wide range of products, such as leather, and any other product or material potentially capable of introducing the diseases mentioned in this Decree.

Article 3 lists countries free from the diseases:

(a) Foot-and-mouth disease: Canada, the United States of America, Mexico, Panama, Central America, Australia and New Zealand.
(b) Rinderpest: Oceania, Europe, America.
(c) African swine fever: all countries except Portugal, Spain and the African territories.

An English translation of this Law can be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 729, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1 (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 371) until July 22, and after that date at Hillgate House 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 5757.)

Pharmaceutical Trade Regulations

H. M. EMBASSY in San Salvador reports the issue, on June 18, 1962, of the following notice by the Superior Council of Public Health:

'On the instructions of the Superior Council of Public Health it is brought to your knowledge that in accordance with sub-section (b) of Article 11 of the Law of the Superior Council of Public Health and of the Vigilance Boards of the Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Professions, advertising matter about pharmaceutical specialities, chemical products and in general all those substances related to public health, must carry the previous authorization of this organization, and its distribution without compliance with this requisite will be punishable under the aforesaid Law.'

BRITISH GUIANA

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE LIST of exceptions to the British Guiana Open General Licence (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 6. 1959, page 599) is further amended by the addition of the following:

Calendars

Any inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section) Board of Trade, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: CHAncery 4411 Ext. 378).

Budget Poster — 1962

For every £ of revenue that the Government expects to collect in the financial year, 1962-3, over one-third – or 7s. 1d. – will come from taxes on personal incomes (income tax and surtax). Tax payments by companies will provide 2s. 10d., while death duties should yield 9d. Taxes on spending will provide 8s. 9d. in the £, the main items being tobacco (2s. 7d.), oil and motor duties (2s. 1d.), purchase tax (1s. 9d.) and alcohol (1s. 4d.). These and other facts about government revenue and expenditure are shown graphically in the Treasury's 'Budget Poster for 1962'. Copies can be obtained free of charge from Central Office of Information, Circulation Section (H), Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

VENEZUELA

Customs Tariff and Import Control

BY RESOLUTIONS, issued by the Venezuelan Ministries of Finance and Development, published in the *Official Gazette* of May 29, 1962, and effective from the same date, the Customs Tariff has been amended as follows, and imports of items marked with the number four (4) have been made subject to licence:

Item No.	Description	Duty (in Bs.)
716-11	Sewing machines of all kinds (except those used in book binding):	
716-11-01	Sewing machines (except those used in book binding), and needles therefor:	
716-11-01-9	Sewing machines	
	(A) Without furniture	0·001
	(B) With furniture	(4) 0·001
716-11-02	Furniture designed specially for sewing machines:	
716-11-02-1	Of mahogany, ebony, walnut, palisander and rosewood	(4) 4·00
716-11-02-9	Of other woods	(4) 2·00
721-19	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and spare parts or accessories not classifiable in any particular class of electrical machinery:	
721-19-07	Electric plugs, outlets, switches, fuses, connection boxes, insulating tape (other than of textile fibres but including those of paper), for electrical installations and other electrical appliances, n.e.s.	
721-19-07-1	Connection boxes and their covers and junction boxes	(4) 0·45
721-19-07-9	Not specified	0·45
812-04	Lighting fixtures and appliances of all materials (gas and electric light fixtures and fittings and spare parts therefor; lamps and lanterns):	
812-04-04	Lamps n.e.s. lanterns, reading lamps and chandeliers, of all kinds of material, including miners' lamps and the like:	
812-04-04-4	Bases or supports for fluorescent lamps	(4) 0·45
012-01	Pork (including bacon and ham), dried, salted, smoked or merely cooked, without other preparations:	
012-01-01	Bacon, dried, salted, smoked or merely cooked, without other preparations:	(4) 1·20
631-03-00	Board of wood and other vegetable fibres (other than paperboard)	(4) 0·16
631-09	Artificial or reconstituted wood in sheets, blocks, boards (other than fibreboards) or the like (made of shavings or sawdust agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or with other organic binding substances), and other wood simply shaped or worked, n.e.s.:	
631-09-02	Artificial and reconstituted wood in sheets, blocks, boards (other than fibreboards) or the like	(4) 0·16
621-01	Unfinished rubber products (e.g. pastes, plates, sheets, rods, threads and tubes of rubber):	
621-01-04	Vulcanized rubber, flexible or hardened (ebonite) in plates, sheets, tubes of all kinds, discs, threads, cord strips, etc.:	
621-01-04-3	Hoses, water, air, etc.	(4) 1·00
	Note: Hoses for vehicles of any shape or size, hoses with metal coating and of textile fibres for high pressure work and fire hoses with outer coating of canvas, cotton, dacron or any other textile fibre do not require an import licence.	
024-01	Cheese and curd of all kinds:	
024-01-01	Cheddar	(4) 1·20
651-04	Cotton yarn and thread bleached, dyed, mercerized or otherwise treated:	
651-04-05	Ordinary, for sewing	(4) 1·00
841-02	Underwear and nightwear, knitted or crocheted, or made of knitted or crocheted fabrics:	
841-02-01	Of natural silk, pure or mixed:	
841-02-01-1	Bathing suits	(4) 2·00
841-02-02	Of artificial or synthetic textile fibres:	
841-02-02-1	Bathing suits	(4) 2·00
841-02-04	Of wool or of other fine animal hair, pure or mixed:	
841-02-04-1	Bathing suits	(4) 2·00
841-02-05	Of cotton, pure or mixed:	
841-02-05-1	Bathing suits	(4) 2·00
841-02-06	Of other textile fibres n.e.s., pure or mixed:	
841-02-06-1	Bathing suits	(4) 2·00
841-04	Underwear and night wear, other than knitted or crocheted:	
841-04-01	Of natural silk, pure or mixed:	
841-04-01-1	Bathing suits	(4) 2·00
841-04-02	Of artificial or synthetic textiles fibres:	
841-04-02-1	Bathing suits	(4) 2·00
841-04-04	Of wool or other fine animal hair, pure or mixed:	
841-04-04-1	Bathing suits	(4) 2·00
841-04-05	Of cotton, pure or mixed:	
841-04-05-1	Bathing suits	(4) 2·00
841-04-06	Of other textile fibre, n.e.s., pure or mixed:	
841-04-06-1	Bathing suits	(4) 2·00
841-07	Clothing of rubberized, oiled and similar waterproofed materials (including plastic and asbestos clothing):	
841-07-01	Made-up articles and clothing, of rubber or waterproofed fabrics:	
841-07-01 1	Bathing suits	(4) 2·00
841-07-02	Made-up articles and clothing, of plastic material:	
841-07-02-1	Bathing suits	(4) 2·00
841-19	Clothing and clothing accessories, n.e.s.:	
841-19-06	Corsets, brassieres, body pads, girdles, elastic stockings, suspensory bandages, dress-shields, shoulder pads, elastic anklets and knee-pads and similar articles, n.e.s., of all kinds of materials (except bandages, suspensory bandages, etc., specially used for invalids):	
841-19-06-3	Corsets, girdles and similar articles:	
	A – of pure or mixed silk	(4)75·00
	B – of artificial man-made fibres, for women	(4) 60·90
	C – of artificial man-made fibres, for women	(4)100·00
	D – of wool or other fine animal hair	(4)20·00
	E – of cotton, for men	(4)15·00
	F – of cotton, for women.	
	G – of linen	(4)50·00
	H – of rubber	(4) 3·00
	I – of textile fibres, n.e.s., or materials, n.e.s.	(4) 1·20
	J – of mixed textile fibres	(4)
	Note: Declaration shall be made under this number with the proper characteristics laid down in the General Regulations for the classification of articles of clothing of mixed textile fibres which appear at the end of this group and the duties therefore shall be those laid down there.	
732-06	Bodies, chassis without engines, frames and other spare parts and accessories, n.e.s., for road motor vehicles:	
732-06-11	Shock absorbers	(4) 0·05
732-06-12	Fuel, oil and air filters	(4) 0·05
732-06-13	Silencers and exhaust pipes	(4) 0·05
732-06-14	Radiators	(4) 0·05
721-07	Electrical equipment and accessories, n.e.s., for motor vehicles, aircraft, ships, cycles and internal combustion engines:	
721-07-01	Sparking plugs for internal combustion engines	(4) 0·001
732-01	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, complete, other than motor buses or motor-cycles (assembled or unassembled):	
732-01-01	Motor vehicles for agricultural purposes (jeeps, land-rovers, etc.):	
732-01-01-1	Completely unassembled and unpainted	(4) 0·001
732-01-01-2	Partly assembled	(4) 0·09
731-01-01-3	Competely assembled, weighing up to 1,400 kilograms each	(4) 0·15
732-01-01-4	Completely assembled, weighing up to 1,600 kilograms each	(4) 0·25
732-01-01-5	Completely assembled, weighing up to 1,700 kilograms each	(4) 0·50
732-01-01-6	Completely assembled, weighing more than 1,700 kilograms each	(4) 1·00
732-03	Buses, lorries, vans and other road motor vehicles, n.e.s., complete, assembled or unassembled:	
732-03-01	Buses or coaches and other motor vehicles for passenger transport, except those included in Items 732-01 and 732-02:	
732-03-01-1	Completely assembled	(4) 0·15
732-03-01-2	Completely unassembled and unpainted	(4) 0·001
32-03-02	Lorries and vans (pick-ups and panels), tank lorries, refrigerator lorries and other motor vehicles for goods transport:	
732-03-02-1	Partly assembled	(4) 0·09
732-03-02-2	Completely assembled	(4) 0·10
732-05-02-3	Completely unassembled and unpainted	(4) 0·031
732-03-03	Fire engines and self-propelled fire pumps (including ladders, hoses, pumps and other special accessories therefor); sprinkler lorries, refuse-collection lorries, road-sweeping vehicles, mobile cranes, motor hearses, and other similar motor vehicles:	
732-03-03-9	Sprinkler lorries, refuse-collection and road-sweeping vehicles, mobile cranes, motor hearses and other similar motor vehicles	(4) 0·15
732-04	Chassis, with engines, of vehicles listed in Item 732-01:	
732-04-01	Partly assembled	(4) 0·09
732-04-02	Completely assembled	(4) 0·09
732-05	Chassis, with engines mounted, of vehicles listed in Item 732-03:	
732-05-01	Partly assembled	(4) 0·09
732-05-02	Completely assembled	(4) 0·09
732-06	Bodies, chassis without engines, frames and other spare parts and accessories, n.e.s., for road motor vehicles:	
732-06-02	Cabs	(4) 0·50
732-06-03	Bodies	(4) 0·50
663-03	Products manufactured from asbestos, except building materials:	
663-03-03	Friction belts, of any size; packing and other articles, n.e.s., of asbestos, pure or mixed with other material:	
663-03-03-2	Friction belts (linings, bands, discs, shoes, etc., for brakes):	
	(A) Bands for motor road vehicles	(4) 0·05
053-01	Preserved fruits, whole or in pieces, whether or not with added sugar or in airtight containers (including fruit, frozen or temporarily preserved, e.g., in brine):	
053-01-04	Frozen fruits, in brine or preserved in other forms, n.e.s.:	
053-01-04-2	Tropical fruits, pineapples and citrus fruits	(4) 2·00
053-01-04-3	Fruits, n.e.s., in syrup, with up to 50% of added sugar	(4) 1·20
053-01-04-4	Fruits, n.e.s., in syrup with more than 50% of added sugar	(4) 1·30
599-02-00	Insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants (including those prepared for animals) and other similar products other than medicinal products, fumigants, disinfectant soaps or deodorants. The following disinfectant products are classified within this item:	
	Antiformine, basilo, mercury bichloride in pastilles, chlorazene, carbonyl, creolin and the like, creophol, essence of phenolated pine (pine disinfectant), phenoline, bexyl resorsinol (solution), korsoline, kreso, kresodip, Neol liquid, hysoform, hysol, mercury oxycyanide in pastilles, paradichlorobenzol (in any form), Quinosol (in powder or pastille form, sapophenol, solpho, sapocresol.	
599-02-02	Insecticides, fungicides and the like:	
599-02-02-1	Fungicides, weed-killers, rat-killers and the like	Free
599-02-02-2	Insecticides	
	(A) In containers, up to 5 litres	2·00
	(B) In containers, more than 5 litres	(4) Free

Shipments of merchandise covered by consular invoices dated

(*Continued on next page*)

Venezuela (*Continued*)

either the same as or earlier than the effective date will be exempt from the provisions of these Resolutions.

Customs Tariff

BY RESOLUTIONS, issued by the Venezuelan Ministries of Finance and Development, published in the *Official Gazette* of May 29, 1962, and effective from June 15, 1962, the Customs Tariff has been amended as follows:

Item No.	Description	Duty (in Bs.)
699-01	Finished structural parts, of iron or steel, including assembled structures:	
699-01-04	Finished structural parts, n.e.s., made of iron or steel, including assembled structures:	
699-01-04-3	Joists, beams, angles, shapes and sections, (falling within heading 681-04) parts intended for assembling of such parts or such parts already assembled . . .	1·00
699-21	Metal containers for transport and storage (including empty tin cans):	
699-21-01	Metal bins, assembled or unassembled	1·00
699-21-02	Tanks, casks and other similar metal containers, of a capacity of over 500 litres:	
699-21-02-1	Of iron or steel, unpolished; tin-plated, galvanized or painted:	
	(C) Spherical	1·00
	(D) Deleted	
684-02	Aluminium and aluminium alloys, worked, n.e.s. (bars, rods, plates, sheets, wire, pipes, tubes, casting sand forgings):	
684-02-01	Sheets and aluminium foil, whether or not backed with paper, card or paperboard, with or without printing (aluminium paper):	
684-02-01-3	Backed with paper, card or paperboard:	
	(B) Unprinted	2.00
684-02-01-4	Not paper backed, of a thickness not exceeding 1/10 of a millimetre	2.00

PERU

Amendments to Customs Tariff

PERUVIAN Supreme Resolution No. 66 created Item No. 3320 B in the Peruvian Customs Tariff with the following nomenclature;

'Floats for nets of artificial plastic materials of the following dimensions: 7.62 cms x 3.81 cms x 1.27 cms and 11.43 cms x 8.89 cms x 1.428 cms (3 ins x 1½ ins x ½ in and 4½ ins x 3½ ins x $\frac{9}{16}$ ins).

As from September 18 imports under this new heading will be dutiable at the rate of 9 Soles per gross kilo, but this duty will not be subject to the surcharge imposed by Law 12995.

Supreme Resolution No. 68 modified the nomenclature of Item 1269 of the Peruvian Customs Tariff to read:

'Yellowish white paper of mechanical pulp, not being newsprint, satined or not, whose content of chemical pulp is not greater than 25 per cent'.

The specific duty on this item remains unchanged at Soles 0.30 per gross kilo.

Supreme Resolution No. 70 increased the specific duty on Peruvian Tariff Item 1270—'White paper from chemical pulp, such as bond paper, ledger paper and the like, for printing purposes and typographical works, including featherweight paper with or without wood pulp'—from 1.30 Soles to 5.80 Soles per gross kilo.

The new scale of duty, which is to come into force on September 19, is not subject to the surcharge imposed by Law 12995.

Supreme Resolution No. 71 of June 13 created Item No. 2226 A in the Peruvian Customs Tariff with the following nomenclature:

'Carboys and demijohns of chemically resistant glass with certificates of quality, exclusively for containing chemically pure acids, covered or not with wood or cane, cardboard or plastic material, with or without stoppers, with individual capacity of not less than 5,000 c.c.'

Imports under the new item are dutiable at the rate of 1 Sole per gross kilo, but this duty is not subject to the surcharge imposed by Law 12995.

Government Chemist Report

Details of over 1,000 samples analysed throughout 1961 by the Laboratory of the Government Chemist, covering a wide range of materials including tobacco, wines, spirits, textiles, drugs and foods, inorganic and organic chemicals, are given in the 'Report of the Government Chemist 1961'. Copies: H.M. Stationery Office 6s. 6d. (by post 6s. 10d.).

MEXICO

Tax Exemptions for New Industries

THE MEXICAN *Diario Oficial* of June 14, 1962, published a General Declaration under the Law for the Encouragement of New and Necessary Industries granting tax exemptions for the manufacture of acetaldehyde and ethyl acetate. This is declared to be a new secondary industry which will contribute to the economic development of the country. Exemptions will be granted for five years.

Exemptions from payment of import duties (100 per cent.), stamp tax (100 per cent), sales tax (100 per cent.) and income tax, Schedule II (30 per cent.) will be granted to interested firms subject to their compliance with the following requirements:

(a) They must maintain the capital structure of their company in such a form that it does not affect the net balance of payments of the country by the exportation of foreign exchange in the form of royalties, technical services, patent rights, interests, etc.

(b) Payments abroad in connection with the purchase or use of patent rights, trade marks, technical assistance, etc., whether in the form of royalties, participation in production, sales or profits, in interests or under other names, whether in cash, in stock or in credit, will be limited to the percentage of sales which the Mexican authorities will determine.

(c) The employment of foreign personnel in direct productive activities is limited to one individual and to the first year of the concession; foreign personnel may be employed in other activities for not more than two years. Any foreigners employed are required to train at least two Mexicans to take over their duties when the period of their employment expires.

(d) Total payments to foreign personnel in respect of salaries, honoraria, bonuses, services, etc. must not exceed 20 per cent. of the total wages bill for all personnel engaged in the activity for which the exemptions are granted.

(e) The firm must comply with the standards of quality which the Mexican authorities may issue.

Import Licensing

DECREES published recently in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* and effective on the date of their publication made goods under the following Tariff headings subject to prior import licence:

Published June 18, 1962

880.06.98 Automatic measuring apparatus and meters for liquids or gases, n.s.m.

Published June 21, 1962

611.03.00 Buttons of casein or covered with casein.

711.03.03 Classifying machines for grains, fruits or tubers.

715.08.17 Gas-absorbent machines and apparatus for purifying the atmosphere, used in hospitals and various industries.

715.08.32 Vibrating or rotating machines and apparatus, having cribs or screens, used in various industries for selecting by size or sifting solid or pasty materials, except for those included under headings 714.00.05, 714.00.06, 715.11.37, 715.11.39 and 715.12.11.

715.08.34 Lifting and conveying apparatus for solid, ground or powdered materials, operating by means of air currents originating from compression or suction, including those which have proportioning systems of any kind, used in the cement and other industries; except for those included under heading 714.00.22.

715.08.37 Proportioning machines or apparatus with weighing or volumetric systems, whose function is to supply materials in appropriate quantities; used in various industries; except for those included under heading 715.08.35.

832.02.00 Buttons of all sorts, for footwear.

Practical Public Relations'

'Practical Public Relations' by Sam Black (London: Pitman 30s. net.) is a comprehensive study of the subject with special chapters on public relations in trade, industry and government. Among others there are sections dealing with exhibitions and fairs and public relations in support of exports.

Mr. Black, who is a past-chairman of the Council of the Institute of Public Relations and who represents the Institute on the Export Publicity Council, contributed an article to the *Board of Trade Journal* series which was reprinted last year in booklet form under the title 'Aids to Export.'

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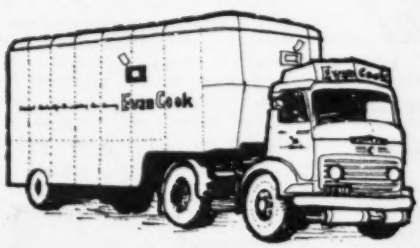

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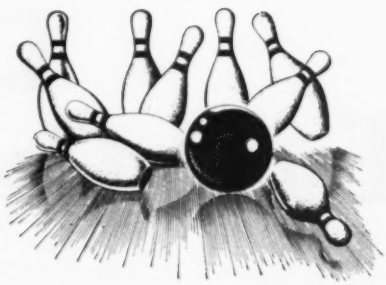

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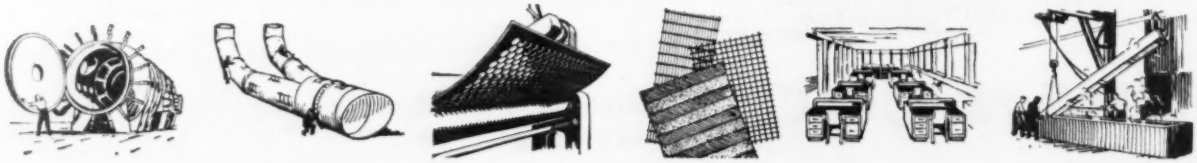

JAMAICA

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE LIST of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence dated April 1, 1961, (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 28, 1961, page 1044) is further amended as follows:

1. by substituting for items 5. and 36.:

'5. Clothing:

(i) Originating in or consigned from Japan only.

(ii) The following originating from sources other than Japan:-

LADIES' AND MISSES GARMENTS

(a) Beach Coats–not exceeding 30s. c.i.f. each.
(b) Dresses, Ladies' & Misses–not exceeding 120s. each c.i.f.
(c) Blouses–not exceeding 220s. per dozen c.i.f.
(d) Ladies' Pyjamas, Nightgowns, Bed Jackets–not exceeding 30s. each c.i.f.
(e) Negligees, Peignoirs, Dusters–not exceeding 30s. each c.i.f.
(f) Full Slips–not exceeding 30s. each c.i.f.
(g) Half Slips–not exceeding 25s. each c.i.f.
(h) Brassieres–not exceeding 78s. per dozen c.i.f.
(i) Long Pants, Slacks, Pushers, Drainpipes, Jeans and similar garments whether included in suits or otherwise–not exceeding 25s. each c.i.f.
(j) Shorts–not exceeding 15s. each c.i.f.
(k) Skirts–not exceeding 50s. each c.i.f.
(l) Ladies' Evening Capes and Coats–not exceeding 80s. each c.i.f.
(m) Dungarees–not exceeding 25s. each c.i.f.
(n) Panties and briefs.

HOSIERY

(a) Men's and Boys' Half Hose of all Fibres (excluding Wool)–not exceeding 36s. per dozen c.i.f.
(b) Ladies' and Childrens' Anklets–not exceeding 18s. per dozen c.i.f.

MEN'S AND BOYS' GARMENTS

(a) Briefs, Men's and Boys'–not exceeding 55s. per dozen c.i.f.
(b) Shirts (including guayaberas)–
(i) Knitted: Men's–not exceeding 174s. per dozen c.i.f.
(ii) Boys'–not exceeding 96s. per dozen c.i.f.
(iii) Other than knitted:
Of cotton–not exceeding 220s. per dozen c.i.f.
Other–not exceeding 300s. per dozen c.i.f.
(c) Vests–not exceeding 100s. per dozen c.i.f.
(d) (a) Men's Cardigans, Pullovers, Sweaters of Cotton–not exceeding 120s. per dozen c.i.f.
(b) Boys' Cardigans, Pullovers, Sweaters of Cotton–not exceeding 96s. per dozen c.i.f.
(e) Pyjamas–not exceeding 220s. per dozen c.i.f.
(f) Bath Robes–not exceeding 35s. each c.i.f.
(g) Dressing Gowns–not exceeding 35s. each c.i.f.
(h) Pants:
(h) (a) Men's (Sizes 27-46):
(i) Of Cotton–not exceeding 30s. per pair c.i.f.
(ii) Other–not exceeding 60s. per pair c.i.f.
(i) Boys' Long Pants (Sizes 6-16):
(i) Of Cotton–not exceeding 16s. per pair c.i.f.
(ii) Other–not exceeding 24s. per pair c.i.f.
(j) Junior Long Pants (Sizes 7-14):
(i) Of Cotton–not exceeding 12s. 6d. per pair c.i.f.
(ii) Other–not exceeding 18s. 9d. per pair c.i.f.
(k) Junior Long Pants (Sizes 3-6):
(i) Of Cotton–not exceeding 10s. per pair c.i.f.
(ii) Other–not exceeding 15s. per pair c.i.f.
(l) Boys' Suits (Sizes 1-6): One-Piece or Two-Piece.
(m) Underpants and Boxer Shorts–not exceeding 60s. per dozen c.i.f.
(n) Overalls (including fatigue type suits).
(o) Dungarees–not exceeding 30s. each c.i.f.

MISCELLANEOUS

Children's and Infants' Wear (Boys and Girls).'

'36. Plastics, manufactures of, as follows:

(i) Combs; Ice Cube Trays; Tumblers; Space Savers; Ice Cream Dishes; Bowls, Plates; Cups and Saucers; Coasters; Butter Dishes; Butter Keepers; Trays; Boxes (of sizes not exceeding 6 ins. x 4 ins.); Swizzle Sticks; Mug and Dish Sets; Pitchers; Bread Boxes; Juice Containers; Coat Hangers; Garden Hose and Pipes; Caps for Containers; Bottle Stops; Canister Sets; Sandwich Boxes;
(ii) Moulded or laminated products of acrylic plastics (such as souvenirs, etc. with embedments in plastic forms).

2. by adding:

66. Sisal Fibre.'

Any inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section) Board of Trade, at Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 378) until July 22, and after that date at Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Telephone City 5757).

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TELEPHONE credit cards of the British Post Office can now be used for making telephone calls from India to the United Kingdom. The charges for such calls are the same as those for ordinary outgoing calls to India.

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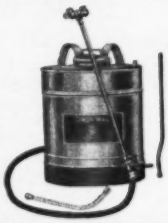

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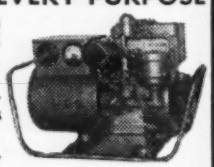

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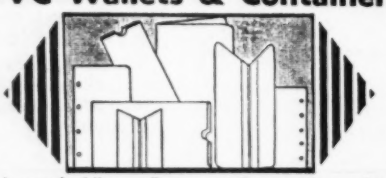

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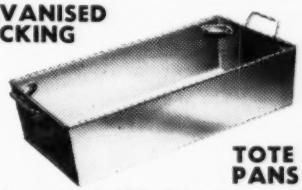

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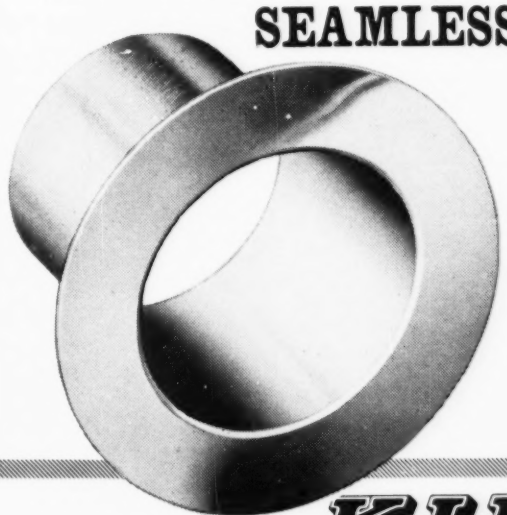

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